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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1890.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE GREAT FIGHT

WHICH IS TO COME UP OVER THE FORCE BILL.

AN ATTEMPT TO PASS IT

Will be Made by the Republicans of the Senate—The Republicans' Plan is to Exhaust the Democrats by Long Session.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—[Special.]—The outlook with reference to the force bill is becoming decidedly foreboding, and some very shrewd political maneuvering is going on on both sides. The whole force of the administration is now behind the bill, and it seems that the leaders have determined to pass it through the senate at this session, notwithstanding the consequences to the old rules of the senate or anything else.

Many of those senators who have heretofore opposed the bill have been converted, and some who are "unalterably" opposed to it, are said to be anxious to be "forced" into line by caucus decree. Indeed, the only republican senator who will not waive his convictions is Senator Hale, of Maine, who is Mr. Blaine's right bower in the senate. He will probably use all his influence to defeat the measure, but if the republicans in caucus decide to pass it at this session, his opposition will amount to nothing. What is to be done is to be decided tomorrow night at a republican senatorial caucus, which was called today.

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN.

The republicans of both houses are asserting very positively today that the bill will pass at this session. The democrats, however, do not see how they can do this without changing the rules. However, the key to the republican programme, as far as any republican can know before the caucus action, was probably outlined by Senator Spooner this afternoon.

"When we get ready to pass the federal election bill," he said, "after making due allowance for senatorial courtesy, we shall proceed to pass it."

"Then you are contemplating changing the rules?" was asked.

"Not at all," responded the Wisconsin senator. "Let me recite a little history, which may, perhaps, in this instance, be repeated. In 1871, when the present law under which federal supervisors are appointed passed the talking to death tactics were threatened by the democratic senators. No less a person than the old Roman, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, arose in his seat and declared that as long as he was able to stand on his feet the bill should not pass. Then Senator Sherman arose and announced that the senate would remain in continuous session until the vote was taken; that no speeches would be made on the republican' side and no amendments offered. The democrats talked for forty hours. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the second day's debate, after offering thirteen amendments and having them all voted down, the democrats yielded, from physical exhaustion, and the bill was passed."

The above would indicate that the republican plan will be to wear the democrats out and then pass the bill.

THE DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

On the other hand the democrats have already started the fight, and they seem determined to stay with the republicans until every one of them will be simply compelled to give up from physical exhaustion. The democrats are now engaged in talking against time on the conference report on the silver bill, and they will continue this until they learn of the republican action on the force measure. If the republicans determine to pass the bill, then the democrats will block everything from this out, not only the silver bill, but the tariff bill, the appropriation bills, the river and harbor bills, conference reports, and, indeed, everything, until the republicans decide to withdraw the obnoxious force bill, or else until they pass it.

Thus, upon the result of tomorrow night's caucus, the date of adjournment depends. If it is decided not to pass the bill, congress can adjourn in a month. However, if it is decided to pass it, adjournment cannot be had before October.

JUDGE CRISP INVITED OUT.

Judge Crisp and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, have been invited to open the campaign in Maryland, on Tuesday next, by making speeches in Baltimore before the Tariff Reform club of that city. Both have accepted.

Senator Colquitt today introduced two bridge bills in the senate, one for a bridge across the Savannah by the Middle Georgia and Atlantic railroad, and the other for bridges across the Savannah, Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, for the Macon and Atlantic railroad.

MR. BLOUNT AN ALLIANCEMAN.

Mr. Blount's letter to the alliance, in which he takes grounds against the subtreasury bill, will probably create somewhat of a sensation among the alliancemen of the state, as Mr. Blount happens to be the only member of the Georgia delegation who is a member of the alliance. That is, it is understood here that he is a member of the alliance. When asked about it today, by some of the other members, who were surprised to hear of his membership of the order, he would neither affirm nor deny the story. He simply replied that his constituents knew how he stood.

E. W. B.

STANDING UP FOR SILVER.

The Conference on the Silver Bill Discussed by the Senators.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Presiding Officer Ingalls announced his signature to the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a state. The bill now goes to the president for his signature.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the senate proceeded to executive business.

The doors were reopened at 1 o'clock. The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported, and Mr. Allison stated that he would ask for its consideration tomorrow.

Consideration of the conference report on the silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument against the report. He criticised the last clause of the second section of the conference bill, and said that the language therein used indicated a preference for the single gold standard. The secretary of the treasury would so interpret it, and, until a parity between the metals was established, gold would be given the preference and legal tender notes would be redeemed in gold. That was the most dangerous power ever vested by law in a secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Teller—Does not the senator recognize the fact that, under that section, the secretary of the treasury can pay for treasury notes in silver, if he chooses?

Mr. Cockrell—Unquestionably.

Mr. Teller—Then it is simply a question of how the secretary will exercise that discretion?

Mr. Cockrell—No question about that.

Mr. Teller—Does not the senator suppose that the secretary will pay in the coin which the holder of the treasury notes may desire, if he can?

Mr. Cockrell—Certainly.

Mr. Teller—Is not that proper?

Mr. Cockrell—I think not—not at all.

HOW FRANCE MANAGES IT.

Mr. Teller—That is the way that France has maintained her parity between the two metals. When a holder of paper money wants coin for it, he can have either gold or silver, as he desires. When he goes with gold he can have silver for it, and when he goes with silver he can have gold for it. That is what the secretary of the treasury will do under this bill. He will give to the holder of treasury notes gold, as long as he has got it, or silver, just as the holder desires.

Mr. Cockrell—France is in a different situation from the United States. I know what the rule is in France. It is not applicable here at all.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, with the consent of Mr. Cockrell, read an extract from an article in yesterday's New York Evening Post, a paper opposed, he said, to silver legislation in all its forms, to the effect that the conference report contained some features not embraced in either the house bill or the senate bill and tending to make it a better measure than either; also stating that the purpose of the silver men had been "foiled."

Mr. Cockrell—Precisely what I have said. That article is from a very able representative of the gold interest, and it is a warning to the senator from Nevada (Mr. Jones) that he has abandoned the cause of the equalization of silver with gold. This conference report is intended as a bold declaration that the country is still on a single gold standard, and that in the redemption of these notes gold must be used.

The secretary of the treasury can drive the country to part with every dollar of its gold, and can lock up in the vaults of the treasury every silver dollar. That is the most dangerous power ever given to a secretary of the treasury, since the foundation of the government.

AT THE SECRETARY'S DISCRETION.

Mr. Platt—Does the senator mean to say that he would not give to the secretary of the treasury discretion as to which coin he would pay in?

Mr. Cockrell—I certainly would give him that discretion, and I would say "redeemable in coin."

Mr. Scott—That is all that there is to this.

Mr. Cockrell—That is true, but there is with it a declaration which is a fatal thing, and that is that the gold standard still exists and must be maintained.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada—Are you advocating a change in the form of the bill or a change in the office of the secretary of the treasury? Do you desire a change in that department?

Mr. Cockrell—Not at all. My contention is against the language of the conference bill, and against the dangerous power which it vests in any secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Cockrell went on with his argument, and taking up the third section of the conference bill, he entered his "most earnest and solemn protest against it," as meaning the practical cessation of silver coinage after July, 1891.

SENATOR JONES SATISFIED.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada—That is not all we want.

Mr. Cockrell—In other words, the distinguished senator from Nevada is willing to abandon the double standard, to make silver a mere commodity, to stop its coinage and to tell the people of the country that he has done something for them in the restoration of the double standard. He is willing to make silver a commodity; to place is on an equality with tobacco and hemp, and wheat and oats, and bacon, and lard. He favors the plan of the Farmers' alliance, to establish warehouses for the storage of silver, in connection with other commodities. That is treading on dangerous ground. This compromise—this conference bill—is a total abandonment of all pretentions to a double standard.

Mr. Daniel addressed the senate. He did not agree with some of the criticisms on the language of the conference bill. He took it that the clause as to the market price, signified only just what it appeared, at first blush to signify, and he asked Mr. Sherman if that was not its intent and purpose.

SHERMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Sherman said that, as he had stated yesterday, the view of the conference committee was that the secretary of the treasury would be bound to buy four and a half million ounces of silver per month at its market price, and that his failure to do so would be a breach of public duty.

Mr. Daniel recognized that that was the plain English of the provision, and said that while the language was a little different from what had been used in other bills, it was not different in its net significance. The language was not sufficient to lead the senate to vote against the measure, if it were otherwise responsive to the demands of the country and to the exigencies of time. The bill would greatly increase the volume of currency. But yet he was not prepared to vote for the conference bill. There were features in it which he did not approve. Silver had, however, won the battle. Silver had never such vantage ground as it now held. There was no more doubt that this congress would not adjourn without leaving a free coinage bill on the statute book, than there was that the hands would continue to turn on the dial of the clock, and that one day would bring forth another.

REPUBLICANS AFRAID OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Daniel went on to speak of republican senators being affrighted from the assertion of their views by the shadow of a veto. He would not conjure them to take any step which he himself would not take if he were in the situation that they occupied; nor could he reproach them if they receded from their position before the apprehension of executive interference. His observation of public men and of public affairs had induced him to feel and know what was the great power and influence of the executive branch of the government. He was willing to die in the last ditch, if driven to it, but he did not want to die on the triumphant march of executive sunstroke. The silver question was a great deal bigger than the president of the United States—whether the president's name were Benjamin Harrison or Grover Cleveland—and it was never going to be won, as it ought to be, until the senate was as great as the question. The senate and house ought never to give up the vantage ground which silver had gained, but would reply to those who opposed it as a gallant officer replied to a demand for his surrender: "Come and take me." He objected to the conference bill, because its tendency, was not to preserve a gold standard of value, but to create one. It played into the hands of those who, being astute in the use of words, used them, according to the Talleyrand idea, for the purpose of concealing thoughts. The silver was, under the conference bill, to be purchased at the commodity value, and silver bullion was not to be given a money value. It was the studied effort of the bill so to range and rank the classes as to force gold into the pockets of the bondholders, and to leave to others than bondholders the scraps from the table. That was the object.

This last assertion brought contradictions from Messrs. Sherman and Allison, the former stating that fully ninety-eight per cent of interest on the public debt was paid in the shape of checks and drafts, which were cashed in paper money.

DANIEL'S REPLY TO SHERMAN.

To a remark by Sherman that since resumption, in 1879, he had never discriminated against silver, Mr. Daniel made the reply that he wanted no better evidence of discrimination than the conference bill which had come from his (Mr. Sherman's) hands.

Passing on to a further criticism of the conference bill, Mr. Daniel argued that $70,000,000 worth of silver bullion would be piled up in the treasury every year for all the years that that silver stream would be flowing, and that not a single dollar of it could be coined to pay the bonded obligations of the United States, which were payable in coin. Such an enormous discrimination against silver as that had never existed in legislation, except when silver was completely demonetized. He stated, in conclusion, that whilst he was reluctant to vote against any measure that would put more money in circulation, he could not bring his mind to assist in the passage of such an awkward and incongruous resolvent of a proposition which should be scientifically and judiciously treated, instead of being jumbled up with inconsistent provisions.

Mr. Morgan took the floor, but said that he could not finish his remarks today.

ANXIOUS FOR A VOTE.

Mr. Sherman proposed that an agreement should be made to take a vote at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Cockrell objected. He had no doubt, he said, that a vote would be taken tomorrow, but the hour could not be forced now. He knew of two or three senators who desired to speak on the bill.

Mr. Sherman said that he was satisfied with that assurance—that a vote would be taken tomorrow.

The senate then, at 5:50, adjourned.

THE SAMOAN EXPENSES.

Mr. Hitt Tells What the United States Did in the Samoan Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the house Mr. Farquhar, of New York, called up the conference report on the bill appropriating $75,000 for the relief of Albert H. Emery, and demanded the previous question thereon. After a good deal of time, used up by debate, the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the president to furnish the house with the correspondence between the government of the United States and Great Britain, touching the subjects in dispute in Behring sea since March 4, 1889.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hitt presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. In the course of discussion, reference having been made to the appropriation made by the last bill, for the protection of United States rights in Samoa, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, declared that it now appeared that the entire result of the Samoan negotiations had been to enthrone a king who had been dethroned by his people—a fact not generally known. Our representatives sent abroad for the purpose of settling Samoan matters had actually gone to the extent of our overriding the will of the people of Samoa, and setting up as king a scapegrace who had been dethroned, and moreover, this American administration had undertaken to pay a part of the expenses of his kingdom.

Mr. Hitt demanded the previous question, (declining to yield to Mr. McMillin, who was desirous of continuing the Samoan controversy).

Thereupon Mr. McMillin raised the point of no quorum, pending which Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, moved that the house adjourn. Lost—yeas 76, nays 98.

The previous question was then ordered—yeas 143, nays 44—the speaker counting a quorum, and then Mr. McMillin, who had voted in the affirmative for that proposition, moved a reconsideration.

The vote on tabling motion to reconsider resulted—yeas 104, nays 50, the speaker counting, through the clerk, a quorum, and declaring the motion carried.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, challenged the correctness of the count, instancing the names of Messrs. Enloe, Herbert, Crain and Fithian, and stating that they had not been present. Subsequently, on representations made by Messrs. Taylor, of Illinois, and Stockbridge, he withdrew his challenge to the names of Messrs. Crain and Fithian, but persevered in it as far as the names of Messrs. Enloe and Herbert were concerned.

The speaker, while admitting the necessity for absolute correctness in the record of those members present and not voting, stated that, even eliminating the names of Messrs. Enloe and Herbert, there was a quorum present. He, therefore, declared the motion to table carried, and put the question on agreeing to the conference report.

The vote resulted, yeas 111, nays 33, and the speaker was unable to count a quorum, so the conference report was not agreed to for the present.

Mr. Dingley entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the marine signal bill was passed, and then, at 5:55, the house adjourned.

BELDEN'S BLAST.

The Republican Press Called Upon to Urge the Necessity for the Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Representative Belden of New York, chairman of the republican congressional committee, has issued the following address to the republican editors of the country:

The republican party, in its several national platforms, has pledged the country that as one of the fundamental planks it would see to the execution of the provision of the constitution which guarantees to every lawful voter in federal elections his right to deposit his ballot and have it counted for the candidate of his choice. That pledge, based on justice, involves merely the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional right of every American citizen. Nevertheless, the gravest election abuses in a large section of our country have deprived vast masses of their lawful franchise; have by fraudulent agencies imposed an unlawful representation in the national house of representatives, and have thus practically subverted the constitution in some of its most important and valuable provisions. A strict enforcement of this inalienable right is demanded as a solemn duty.

No question of negro supremacy, no usurpation of federal power is involved in this issue. The national elections bill, which recently passed the house, deals only with national elections; it does not meddle, directly or indirectly, with state elections, state officers, or state organizations. The states are very properly left to work out their own destiny through their agencies. Why, then, should the bill not become a law? As declared by Hon. McKinley, in his recent speech in the house, the passage of the federal election bill is the supreme duty of the hour. Its passage cannot longer be reasonably evaded. The house, faithful and active in fulfillment of party pledges, zealous in performance of a great public trust, and undaunted by the diabolical threats and assaults of the democratic party, has promptly performed its duty by the passage of the bill. Now it only remains for the republican majority in the senate to emulate the house and permit the president, by his signature to ratify and register the will of the nation. Will the senate promptly perform this imperative obligation?

The committee is in possession of information showing a concentrated effort on the part of the democratic party to change the trend of public thought by poisoning the minds of people, and that sentiment may be manufactured that would deter congress from passing the national election law at this session. It is believed that a favorable expression of opinion at this juncture from the republican press all along the line would be as forcible as timely, and would exert a wholesome influence, and inspire legislators to the carrying out of the party's pledge.

The house has performed its part of the work to which the party was pledged. Will you not do your duty, in urging that the senate shall respond promptly, by the passage of a measure which the house deems essential, absolutely essential, to the purity of the elections of its own members?

J. J. BELDEN.

Increased Mortality in New York.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A marked increase in the number of deaths in this city has been produced by the excessive heat of the past two days. During the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 165 deaths. During the same period ending at noon today the number of deaths had increased to 210. Among these were no deaths from sunstroke, but there was a large increase in the number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases and of children under five years old.

Somewhat Cooler.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The thermometer did not get above 88 degrees here today, and even this was tempered by a strong, cool breeze after 10 o'clock in the morning. No reports have been received of excessive heat anywhere in the United States today.

Will Put Out a Ticket.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—The republican state convention met here today and declined to place a republican ticket in the field, and formally endorsed the union labor ticket, headed by Rev. N. B. Fizer for governor.

THE SUN OBSCURED

BY CLOUDS OF DUST AT CLEVELAND, O.

GREAT DAMAGE BY THE CYCLONE.

Buildings Unroofed, Bridges Blown Down and Wharves Destroyed—The Storm in the New England States.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—The wind storm which swept this city last evening was perhaps the most severe as regards destruction to property ever experienced. The advance of the storm seemed to be a number of sharp, quick gusts of wind, that wrecked chimneys, blew down trees, and sent everything movable through the air. Its coming was shown by a cloud of dust fully a hundred feet high which obscured the sun and made the streets as dark as at midnight. Not a single object could be discovered at the distance of fifty feet. Fine dust filled the eyes and sifted into clothing, and breathing to those on the streets was impossible without a kandkerchief pressed to the nostrils. Then came rain in rushing, swirling sheets, and beat down many plants and caused an exceedingly heavy loss to crops. The rainfall measured but three-tenths of an inch, however, and precipitation was therefore insufficient to cause heavy floods.

The storm probably destroyed more trees than any that has occurred here in years. In every part of the city large trees were uprooted, as though they had been pulled from the ground by the force of the whirlwind, and streets everywhere are littered with broken branches, and there was no lack of evidence that the storm was of most unusual violence. The course of wind was uncertain and it shifted in eddies, ond whirling currents in a manner best calculated to cause heavy losses to property.

During the storm an elecric light mast at the corner of Bank and Lake streets fell with a deafening crash. The lights which it formerly supported could be seen almost fifteen miles further on the lake than the government beacon. Three immense hoisting machines on the ore docks were demolished. The loss on these alone will be $80,000. This is the largest single item of loss, but the aggregate of the damage distributed about the city is immense.

THINGS THOWN ABOUT AT ROUSE'S POINT.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., July 9.—About 3:30 p. m. yesterday, this place was visited by the worst wind and hail storm ever knywn, demolishing houses, trees, and upturning things in general. A few moments before the storm, which came without warning, the steam yacht, Little Nellie, of this place, used for towing purposes, left this port with a pile driver, bound for the Vermont shore, distance about three miles. When about a mile out, she was lost to sight, and little hopes were entertained for her reaching a safe harbor to await the passing storm. As soon as the storm was over search was made for the missing vessel. Twenty boats left port to look for her. The search was in vain, as she had gone down. Captain George Clarke, his son and Engineer Hill were drowned. But one man was saved, and he had a terrible experience. Being in the pilot house when the boat capsized, he also went down with the boat, but when she struck bottom, he broke through a window and made his way to the surface of the water, where he battled with the wind, rain and hail for over an hour, being rescued in an exhausted condition. His hands and face were badly cut. For some reason, the man refused to give his name. Parties are searching for the missing bodies, but as yet without success. It is feared that there were other casualties, as several fishing parties on the lake have not yet put in an appearance.

THE DAMAGE AT PLATTSBURG.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 9.—The cyclone at Plattsburg last evening did considerable damage. The wires are all down. The Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, escaped. No guests lost or injured.

A BLOW IN VERMONT.

VERGENNES, Vt., July 9.—A terrific wind, rain and thunder storm passed over Vergennes last night, doing great damage. Hundreds of shade trees were blown down, several buildings demolished and many others damaged. The streets during the storm were filled with flying signs, slate, bricks and a black cloud of dust. The lightning flashed in a terrifying manner, and the thunder rolled heavily. At Ball Bluff, N. Y., nine men are reported drowned.

MOST DISASTROUS IN MAINE.

LEWISTON, Me., July 9.—Specials to the Journal from Somerset, Waldo, Oxford and Franklin counties indicate that last evening's cyclone was one of the most disastrous that ever visited Maine. Sandy river railroad bridge, near Phillips was blown from its abutment into the river, at North Anson the bridge across Carrabasset river is so twisted as to be unsafe. In various parts of Maine nearly 100 barns were blown down or unroofed.

IT BLEW IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—A wind storm—one of the most severe of the season swept over central and western Indiana yesterday afternoon. The wind was very strong, and considerable damage was done to property and crops. Reports are coming in of extensive damage between this city and Terre Haute and north of the latter place. The Western Union Telegraph company suffered severely. Some of its wires between Terre Haute and here were blown down and connection could only be obtained by way of Chicago. So far no reports of loss of life have come in.

LIGHTNING AND RAIN IN MICHIGAN.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., July 8.—This section was yisited by a terrific westerly gale, lasting from 10 o'clock until midnight. The rain fell in torrents and the lightning flashed incessantly. A dock, 400 feet long, belonging to the ice company, was torn away, and several other local mishaps occurred. It is feared that disasters occurred on the lake.

The Emerald Beneficial Association.

NORFOLK, Va., July 8.—The international grand branch of the Emerald Beneficial association of North America, which is at present in session in this city, elected officers today as follows: Rev. Father J. F. Brady, of Lambertville, N. J., spiritual adviser; Samuel H. Gilsen, of Pittsburg, Pa., president; J. W. Long, of Norfolk, Va., first vice-president; David A. Carey, of Toronto, Canada, second vice-president; General P. Strome, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., secretary and treasurer; John Weldon, of Youngstown, Ohio, marshal; John J. Conway, of Lambertville, N. J., sergeant at arms. Toronto, Canada, was unanimously selected as the next place of meeting.

The Population of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 9.—[Special.]—The census of this city and county has been completed, and the figures are much more satisfactory than the first estimate. The population of the county is 100,000, and that of the city and immediate suburbs 58,000.

The population of the county in 1880 was 23,000 and of the city 3,800.

The Colored Catholics.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The national convention of Colored Catholics met here today. It has been called by permission of the proper ecclesiastical authorities to confer upon the needs of colored catholic churches. G. A. Rudd, of this city, is temporary chairman, and Charles H. Butler, of Washington City, temporary secretary.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

They Chase a Contractor Who Had Fired Upon Them.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—A special dispatch to the Sentinel, from West Superior, reports a serious riotous demonstration by the strikers there. It was expected that the strike amongst street laborers would be ended today by the men accepting the old wages of $1.75 a day. The despondency of the men was but the lull before the storm. About 200 of the strikers appeared in Main street this morning, and proceeded to the work on Twelfth street, where about forty men were employed. The strikers rushed upon them, and a fight ensued. Contractor Sutton cut one man on the arm with a shovel. The strikers chased Sutton to his house, three blocks away, beating him with clubs.

Later in the day, a mob arrived at the American Steel Revolver works. After dinner another attempt was made to force the works. Contractor Anderson shot one man in the head, the bullet glancing and hitting a man named John Fotem in the left arm. The strikers then charged, but Anderson held his ground with a drawn revolver while the members threw bricks and clubs and anything they could lay their hands on. When Mayor Patterson and a force of special police arrived on the ground the strikers were wild for Anderson's life. Anderson was taken away and concealed in the second story of a carpenter shop. The strikers soon learned that he was concealed about the premises and a hunt ensued. By means of ladders the men climbed up and found him, but Mayor Patterson quieted the crowd by appointing a committee of strikers and a crowd of policemen to see Anderson to the city hall.

Tonight fifty well known citizens have been sworn in as special policemen.

Freight Handlers Strike.

TOLEDO, O., July 9.—A strike of freight handlers on all the leading railroads of the city took place this afternoon. Men who have been working at 12 and 12½ cents per hour demanded 15 cents. The Lake Shore; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; Wabash and St. Louis and Kansas City offered one quarter cent, but this was not satisfactory, and 200 men in the Lake Shore yards went out; ninety-five men in the Wabash freight house went next; the Michigan Central and Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City next.

THE LOTTERY AHEAD.

The Senate Returns the Veto to the House of Representatives.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—A Times-Democrat Baton Rouge special says: Tonight the lottery question and governor's veto were submitted to the judiciary committee of the senate, with instructions to report in an hour. The committee, by a vote of eight to three, made the following report, which was adopted by the senate, thus disposing of the whole matter:

Resolved, By the senate of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, that in vindication of the constitutional right of the people of the state, and in keeping with the dignity of this senate, a distinct and separate, though co-ordinate branch of the government, the veto of the governor which is without authority or right, be respectfully returned to the house of representatives, and the clerk of the senate be instructed to furnish his excellency, the governor, with a copy of this resolution.

The report was adopted and the whole matter is now disposed of.

The senate then adjourned till noon tomorrow.

A FINANCIAL PANIC.

A Run on the Banks of the Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, July 9.—The president of the Argentine Republic has authorized the issue of bank notes to the amount of $100,000,000 for the purpose of relieving the financial situation. The rejection of the proposed sterling loan has caused great excitement on the bourse here.

Despite the objections raised by the minister of finance, congress has referred to the finance committee the Cedula note bill providing for the emission of $100,000,000 notes, ten per cent of which shall be redeemed and burned annually.

MONTEVEDIO, July 9.—The run on banks in this city continues, notwithstanding the fact that the government has decreed the forced currency of the notes of the National bank for six months.

LONDON, July 9.—The London agent of the National bank of Uraguay has received a cable dispatch from Mentevedio stating that a law suspending the conversion into specie of notes of national banks for the maximum period of six months, has been decreed.

The government guarantees the payment of notes of the bank, cedulas and government debts, all of which are payable in gold. The emission of bank notes will be limited to $12,500,000, and will be guaranteed by proper officials today. This emission will be received everywhere the same as gold. The dispatch further states that absolute confidence prevails in monetary circles.

Letter Carriers Strike.

LONDON, July 9.—Letter carriers, attached to the central postoffice, went on strike today. Delegates were oppointed by the carriers to interview Postmaster General Raikes and laying the grievances of the men before him. Pending a reply from the postmaster general the carriers connected with the central office struck, and all mail deliveries in the district covered by them suspended.

When the delegation arrived at the office of the postmaster general today they found him absent. They saw the subcontroller, however, and stated the demands of the men to him, but he informed the members of the deputation that he was powerless to reply on his own responsibility. The deputation informed the men of the result of their visit, and the carriers decided to resume work until they could receive a reply to their demands from Postmaster General Raikes himself.

The Grenadiers Paraded.

LONDON, July 9.—In the house of commons today, Mr. Graham, member of the northwest division of Lanarkshire, asked the government what truth there was in the reports that insubordination prevailed in the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Stanhope, secretary of state for war, stated that the reports were much exaggerated. There was some dissatisfaction, he said, on the battalion being ordered to parade on Monday. For a short time the men failed to appear, but eventually the whole battalion paraded for duty and marched in perfect order to perform the duties assigned to them.

Estimates of the Engineers.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Lieutenant G. J. Fieberger, corps of engineers, has made the following estimates of the cost of river and harbor improvements in Virginia and North Carolina: Harbor of Norfolk for the year ending June 30, 1892, $150,000, and to complete existing project, $457,744; approach to Norfolk harbor and United States navy yard to complete, $108,000; Nansemond river, Va., for this year, $25,000, and to complete, $142,500; Appomatox river, Va., for the year and to complete, $30,080; Currituck sound, Coanjok bay and North river bar, N. C., for the year, $20,000, and to complete, $39,886.

Billy Put in an Appearance.

NEW YORK, July 9.—To the surprise of a great many people Billy Molony, reading clerk of the board of aldermen of 1884, and Alderman DeLacy, walked into the district attorney's office this forenoon. Both were indicted for complicity in the Broadway surface road bribery case, and both have been refugees in Canada and Europe since the first of those celebrated arrests was made. They were at once taken before Judge Martine in the court of general sessions. Bail was fixed at $40,000 each, which they gave and they were released.

A Family Burned to Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—The family of Mr. Watson, consisting of his wife, eight year old son and a fifteen months old infant, were burned to death near Harmony, Kentucky, on Saturday night in their beds, along with their house. Mr. Watson was away from home. The fire was incendiary.

THE ALLIANCE WINS

AND NORTH CAROLINA WILL GO FOR THE SUBTREASURY.

THE CONVENTION IN GREENSBORO

Results in an Overwhelming Victory for the Alliancemen, Who Put All Other Professions to Rout.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 9.—[Special.]—The farmers have got the politicians and lawyers on the run in North Carolina.

They see the corn stalk regiment marching, and are giving them the right of way.

During the past year the Farmers' alliance has grown rapidly, and today they number more than a round 100,000 souls in this state. While the organization is non-political, nevertheless its leaders and members are determined that it shall be heard in the halls of legislation. At least eighty-five per cent of the alliance people in North Carolina are strong and staunch democrats, and they will do nothing to detract from the strength of that party. The policy of the alliance in this state is not to endorse or support independent candidates, but to go into the democratic conventions and capture them by the horns, toss the politicians and lawyers to one side, and nominate farmers of their choice for the various offices in the gift of the people of the state.

CONGRESSMEN TO BE CAPTURED.

This fall nine congressmen are to be elected, besides the other state officers. The first congressional convention met here today for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for congress from the fifth district. There were three candidates, viz.: J. C. Buxton, of Forsyth county, a lawyer and very able man; David Settle, of Rockingham county, a popular politician, and "Uncle" Baldy Williams, of Granville county, a farmer and member of the alliance.

The farmers came into the convention much in the majority, and bent on their candidate, "Uncle" Baldy Williams. There were 311 delegates, making 156 votes necessary for a choice. Before the convention was called to order, it was plainly evident that the farmers were going to have their own way about everything, and the next minute it was given out that Mr. Buxton, the lawyer candidate, had withdrawn his name, and would go no further into the fight. Then it was left with Mr. Settle and Uncle Baldy Williams, the alliance candidate.

CALLED TO ORDER.

When the convention was called to order and the time for nominating the candidates had arrived, Mr. J. W. Haynes, a venerable old farmer of Granville county, whose long white beard commanded for him the attention and respect of every man, arose to nominate the alliance candidate, and before he proceeded he suggested that everybody look around and see for themselves that the convention which was about to nominate a democratic candidate for congress, was not composed of lawyers, merchants and doctors.

This brought Lawyer C. B. Watson, of Winston, to his feet, who said he did not like such a remark, and declared that the convention was a democratic one, as all had been heretofore. The farmer answered "Yes," but said it was not proposed that lawyers should run this one, as they had heretofore.

This remark created a general uproar, during which delegates stood on the benches and threw up their hats and yelled themselves hoarse.

THE FARMERS WIN.

The first ballot showed that the farmer knew what he was talking about, resulting as it did in the nomination of the alliance candidate by 213 votes, to ninety-eight cast for Mr. Settle, his competitor.

The farmers are jubilant over their success, and declare this is only the signal for a sweeping victory all along the line.

The politicians and lawyers are terribly hacked, but are taking their messes of "crow" like men.

OUT AGAINST TILLMAN.

The Anti-Tillman Delegates' Move in Columbia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—[Special.]—The following delegation leaves here tomorrow morning for Columbia to attend the straightout democratic conference at the state capitol: K. P. Tupper, John L. Weber, H. C. Wohlen, J. L. Johnston, C. S. Bissell, J. F. Redding, Glambbuyst F. Kressell, Jr., F. O. O'Neil, D. A. I. Sullivan, J. H. Devereux, Elias Powers, Frank Hager, J. W. Barnwell, H. Schachte, H. B. Schroeder, A. T. Smythe, T. R. McGohan, Rowlin Lowndes, A. C. Kaufman, R. C. Barkley, M. P. Storen, J. P. K. Bryan, J. H. Hinson, Dr. S. B. Lee, W. H. Dunkin. The delegation is composed of fourteen business men, six lawyers and six farmers.

The mayor issued a proclamation today calling upon all citizens who have not been enumerated by the census takers to hand in their names and residences. Charleston is to have a recount.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

They Will Not Participate in State Elections for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Virginia republican state committee, in accordance with the determination arrived at at the meeting held at Chamberlin yesterday, passed a resolution today declaring that they will not participate, and advising all self-respecting republicans to forbear participation, in any election in the state, where and so long as the same shall be conducted under the foul election law of the democratic party, as now fraudulently administered, hopefully biding the time when the unlawful disfranchisement of electors and fraudulent returns shall become repugnant to popular sentiment. In deference, and only in deference, to what may be wished in some districts, authority is delegated to every congressional committee to call conventions if it desires to do so.

General Catchins Will Stay in Congress.

JACKSON, Miss., July 9.—[Special.]—The simple act of justice, by the election committee, in confirming General Catchins right to his seat in congress, is hailed throughout the state with great satisfaction, not only because the people know that he was legally elected, but on account of his great worth to the state in promoting her levee interests and saving her all available lands from overflows. He was enthusiastically endorsed at Vicksburg today for renomination, which seems certain

FROM EAR TO EAR.

A Bloody Throat Cutting in Birmingham—The Murderer Arrested.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 9.—[Special.]—A brutal murder was committed about noon today, on the outskirts of the city. J. L. Dismukes and Troop Harris, colored, quarrelled about a small debt. Dismukes drew a knife and chasing Harris some distance overtook him and cut his throat from ear to ear, killing him almost instantly. Dr. Joseph R. Smith, a gentleman of seventy years old, was an eye witness of the murder. He was unarmed, but captured the murderer and turned him over to the authorities.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—A special to the Gazette from Fort Smith, Ark., says: John Stansberry was hanged here today for murdering his wife in the Indian country last October. The condemned man, displayed a remarkable nerve throughout. His neck was broken.

THE GEORGIA EDITORS

TO ESTABLISH A SUPPLY HOUSE OF THEIR OWN.

The Meeting in Fort Valley Devotes Itself to Business and Does Some Good Work—The Next Meeting to be Held in Atlanta.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The Georgia editors lingered at the banquet board last night until 1 o'clock, enjoying, as they all say, the grandest feast during their newspaper career. Even the married editors fell in love with some one of Fort Valley's pretty girls, and as for the single ones, there will be a constant fainty feeling about their their hearts for months to come.

The banquet was the grandest affair ever given in Fort Valley. Every one left the banquet hall with reluctance, not because they were still hungry, but on account of the dazzling beauty they left clearing off the still well filled tables.

This morning's train brought in a few more editors, who could not be here sooner. They were immediately taken in charge by the reception committee, and assigned homes. The association had its last business meeting this morning at Gray's hall, and some important measures adopted.

A GOOD MOVE.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the establishment of some kind of a Printers' Co-operative Printing association, on the order of the newspaper unions throughout the country, which furnish the weeklies their patent matter. They propose running this in the interest of all members of the association, and divide the profits according to the shares held. They are of one accord in saying the newspaper supply houses are getting rich from the business they furnish them, and they propose stopping the leak if they can by hearty co-operation. All the members present were enthusiastic over this idea, and say it is sure to be made a success.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. L. Underwood, president, Camilla.

Elam Christian, first vice-president, Douglasville.

W. M. Kersh, second vice-president, Fort Valley.

Sterling W. Roberts, corresponding secretary, Sparta.

W. A. Shackleford, recording secretary, Lexington.

W. A. Allan, assistant, with an able executive committee.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The finances of the association are in an excellent condition, and a great deal more interest seems to have been manifested in the welfare of the association than ever before, and the members are very much enthused over the good they expect the association to do them the coming year.

Next year the association will meet in Atlanta, owing to the pressing invitation extended them in person by members of the Atlanta newspapers. Several members of the association from other places tendered invitations numerously signed by leading citizens, but the Atlanta's enterprise, as usual, gained the honor of entertaining the boys of the country press, which any city is now proud to have as their guests. The boys are already full of expectancy regarding the good time they will have one year hence in the prosperous and thriving metropolis of Atlanta.

A small number of the editors left on this afternoon's train for their homes, while those remaining were tendered a drive through the near rich farms and orchards of Houston. An editor from the mountains who never saw three hundred acres of level land at one sight with a luxuriant crop growing on it, exclaimed: "This is sure the garden spot of the world, and when the savior comes to call all people to the judgment bar he will light right down at Fort Valley and nowhere else."

THE BALL.

After the drive came an hour or two mingling with our young ladies, and then the elegant ballroom of the Harris house was thrown open and the boys escorted their ladies to the entrance and whirled off into a sublime waltz. The ball was an elegant affair and highly enjoyed by every one present. Ices were served at midnight, and the dance continued until a late hour.

After a few hours' sleep the editors and a large number of lady friends boarded the Macon train for St. Augustine, Fla., where they will spend a few days sight-seeing in the ancient city, and Fort Valley indeed feels honored at having entertained such a body of representative gentlemen, and will welcome them again at any time.

IT WAS COMMISSIONERS' DAY.

The Proceedings of the Peabody Institute Yesterday.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Today is county school commissioners' day in the Peabody institute. More than fifty of the commissioners are present.

This morning at 11 o'clock they were called to odcer by State School Commissioner James S. Hook. After a few very appropriate remarks, Judge Hook recommended Mr. D. D. Phillips, of Jefferson, as president, and he was elected.

Mr. Fermor Barrett, secretary Peabody institute, was chosen secretary.

During the day the public school laws were discussed at length, and before the commissioners adjourn, some very pertinent recommendations will be made to the next legislature with refeaence to some special points in the public school laws. A committee was appointed to draft these resolutions, and some lively discussions will arise tomorrow.

The regular order of exercises of the Peabody institute was had, and is as follows: Dr. E. E. Sheib, general pedagogy; Professor C. B. Chapman, arithmetic; Professor Charles Lane, geography; E. G. Moore, English; J. W. Fredericks, history; Dr. E. E. Sheib, primary grade; Professor C. B. Chapman, discipline.

This morning a large number of teachers came in and the attendance is large.

This morning the commissioners sent a request to Dr. Charles Lane to deliver his lecture on "The History and Analysis of Laughter," and Professor Lane delivered this lecture to a large audience.

Tomorrow evening General C. A. Evans, of Augusta, will lecture on "Our Educational Elephant."

Strike of the Belgian Block Workers.

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—There is a strike here among the belgian block makers. From what can be learned it seems that the Scotchmen struck because Mr. Venable, who employs them, at times would help count the blocks. They struck without giving any legal notice, and there is not likely to be any compromise, as Mr. Venable thinks he has been badly treated. The strike will not interfere with the shipping only a few days. Mr. Venable has about one million blocks ready made on the top of the mountain, and will take a few days to complete his inclined railroad. When that is completed he will move on with his shipping as before.

The Columbus Southern.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The directors of the Columbus Southern railroad met today at noon and elected the following officers: W. B. Lowe, of Atlanta, president; J. W. English, Atlanta, vice president; George Parrott, Atlanta, secretary and treasurer; Sam Parrott, general manager.

Real Estate in Griffin.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Real estate in Griffin is looking livelier now than it has been for the past few weeks. Captain G. A. Cunningham informed THE CONSTITUTION yesterday that in the next few weeks there would be some large sales made, and that Griffin dirt was on the increase in price every day.

SNELSON'S LATEST.

HE CAUSES THE ARREST OF THIRTY-FIVE MEN

Whom He Caught in the Act of Cutting Down All His Wooded Land—A Fight With a Railroad Company.

GREENVILLE, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The litigation of the Macon and Birmingham railroad company in Meriwether county is not yet at an end.

The right-of-way through one hundred acres of fine woodland has never been obtained. This land belongs to Hon. A. J. Snelson, who has forbidden any trespass upon it until certain terms, he claims, were agreed upon or guaranteed.

WHEN SNELSON LEFT HOME.

Last week Mr. Snelson left home to look after his senatorial prospects in the counties of Campbell and Douglas.

The contractors coming to this wooded tract during Mr. Snelson's absence, cut down and cleared off the timber, grubbed up the stumps and went to work grading the line.

THE PRISONERS BROUGHT IN.

Yesterday a neighbor informed Mr. Snelson what was going on. He came to town, sued out warrants, and late in the afternoon the sheriff and his assistants brought in thirty-five prisoners. This was by far the largest array of prisoners ever before seen in our court house.

The case will be heard before Justice J. A. Thrash, Hon. H. W. Hill representing the prosecution, and Mr. B. F. McLaughlin the railroad contractor and hands.

A QUEER STORY

Which Will Be Read by Railroad Men With Interest.

MACON, July 9.—[Special.]—Here is some thing that will prove of interest, and may be claimed as one of the finest pieces of railroad work in the southern states. THE CONSTITUTION talked with a number of prominent railroad men today, and the following was brought to light. It seems that an agreement was entered into by the Louisville and Nashville and Central railroads and the Atlanta Fruit exchange by which these roads should secure all the melons handled by the exchange. Those who have watched the movements of melons this season have, probably, noticed that a large majority of the cars have been sent to Evansville, Ind. THE CONSTITUTION was informed today that this was brought about by an agreement between the above mentioned parties.

It is a fact that no other road has been able to secure a car of the defunct exchange's melons and the Central and Louisville and Nashville have had everything their own way. They have not only been favored with the patronage of the exchange, but they have been allowed to fix the distributing points, and this feature alone, it is understood, has brought them in a nice sum. Cincinnati would naturally seem to possess more advantages than Evansville, as it has more different railroads and reaches a wider area, but as Cincinnati has roads which compete for business in the south, the Central and Louisville and Nashville made Evansville the distributing point. All the railroads running into Evansville belong to the Louisville and Nashville system. It was indeed a fine piece of work and has resulted in big profits to the road.

THE MACON EXCHANGE.

THE CONSTITUTION dropped in to see Manager Skellie, of the Macon Fruit exchange, this morning, and inquired the situation here. He stated that the failure of the Atlanta exchange would naturally give the Macon exchange more melons to handle, and means more money for them.

Manager Skellie stated that the business of the Macon exchange had just commenced. He says they have already shipped, however, over five hundred cars, and are now making an average shipment of about forty-five cars per day.

He further stated that the Macon exchange was securing larger profits for the growers, and was doing the same good as the Atlanta exchange, only in a safer way.

THEY'VE GOT TO COME.

The Merchants Are Determined To Secure Shoo Fly Trains.

MACON, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The merchants of Macon have devised another plan to secure shoo fly trains. THE CONSTITUTION was requested today to call a meeting of the committee of ten, appointed by Chairman Harris, to meet in the city court room, at 11 o'clock, next Tuesday, on important business.

The object of this meeting is to make arrangements to secure the shoo flies by a new plan, and one that the railroads cannot refuse to accept.

The roads have all persistently refused to give Macon the trains asked for, but the merchants now propose to have them anyway. The idea is to charter a train, on two competing lines, and pay for it by monthly contributions from a certain number of merchants. It will cost, so THE CONSTITUTION is informed, in the neighborhood of $25 per day, to run a train a distance of eighty miles and return. This would mean $1,500 per month for the two trains, or only $10 per month from 150 merchants. Macon certainly has this many enterprising public spirited business houses who would be willing to expend this amount simply for the good of the city, but there are more than this number here who can see the personal benefit to be derived and who will take advantage of the chance to make such an investment. The meeting of the committee on Tuesday means that this proposition will be made the roads, and that it will be only a few more days before Macon has shoo fly trains. This is the kind of enterprise that makes a city, and THE CONSTITUTITON congratulates the merchants on their pluck and determination. Let the shoo flys come. They mean much for Macon.

General Matters.

MACON, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The fifteen months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dougherty is dead. Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at half past eight o'clock at St. Joseph's Catholic church.

Mr. J. W. Nisbet, the efficient clerk of the city court, will be absent from town awhile. During his absence Mr. Roland Ellis, a talented young lawyer, will act as deputy clerk.

A lot of crossties for the proposed new Metropolitan street railway have arrived.

The report reaches Macon that there is a heated contest in Jones county between Judge Richard Johnson and Mr. H. B. Ridley for the senatorship. Johnson has represented Jones in the house, and Ridley was formerly sheriff of the county. Both are said to be strong and good men.

Judge Miller today is hearing argument on the motion for a new trial in the celebrated case of Kent vs. Central railroad.

The new Macon brewery assists the barrooms to escape the ice famine in the city by delivering free fifty pounds of ice daily to every concern that uses its beer.

Macon parties are still trying to buy Work's street railway system here. He writes from Philadelphia that all of his interests here will be improved whenever needed to increase the convenience and accomodation of the public.

Messrs. Roff Sims, Hugh Willet, Clem Steed, W. B. Carhart, J. W. Cabaniss and several others will leave for Savannah tomorrow, and sail Friday on the Kansas City for New York.

Professor F. J. M. Daly, wife and child will leave tomorrow on the City of Macon for Boston. They will make an extended trip north, also visiting lower French Canada.

Miss Pauline Logan and her mother have gone to Porter Springs.

Judge John J. Gresham will leave in a few days for Baltimore, where he will spend the summer.

Wilkes County Census.

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The census is complete, of town and county, and there seems to be no dissatisfaction—certainly none in the town. B. F. Jordan, who took the town district, and sent it off some days ago, says he can hear no talk at all of anybody omitted.

IF YOU WANT a genuine surprise in the way of getting more than your money is worth, buy a five cent cake of Rough on Dirt Family Soap.

THE GEORGIA DENTISTS

HOLD THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION IN GAINESVILLE.

The Mountain City Royally Entertains the Gentlemen of the Dental Profession—The Opening Exercises of the Day.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—On account of the delay of the north bound train over the Richmond and Danville railroad this morning, the Georgia State Dental society did not meet until 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which time Dr. S. B. Barfield, of Macon, the president, called the society to order. Dr. D. D. Atkinson, of Brunswick, the secretary, being absent, Dr. H. H. Johnson, of Atlanta, was requested to act as secretary. A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. F. C. McConnell, of the Gainesville Baptist church.

Dr. R. B. Adair then introduced Rev. C. B. LaHatte, who, on the part of the city, Mayor George K. Hooper being indisposed, welcomed the dentists to the city.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw, of Augusta, responded in a short speech, and referred to the yellow legged chickens and mountain dew which the members of the society expected to enjoy while in the city. Judge J. B. Estes then welcomed the society in behalf of the citizens of Gainesville, which was one of the best efforts of the kind ever delivered.

Dr. B. H. Catching responded in a happy little speech.

Major J. H. Butt, editor of the Eagle, in behalf of the board of trade, made a brief talk, at the conclusion of which Dr. S. B. Barfield, president, delivered his annual address.

Upon a call of the roll the following named members answered to the call:

R. B. Adair, Gainesville.
S. B. Adair, Elberton.
E. F. Adair, Harmony Grove
S. B. Barfield, Macon.
A. G. Bouton, Savannah.
M. P. Burt, Savannah.
M. G. Browne, Atlanta.
J. A. Boozer, Cuthbert.
L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta.
B. H. Catching, Atlanta.
J. A. Chappell, LaGrange.
J. H. Cayles, Thomasville.
H. S. Golding, Savannah.
M. M. Hill, Washington.
A. A. Lawrence, Athens.
J. M. Mason, Macon.
G. M. McElhaney, Columbus.
C. A. Ryder, Gainesville.
S. M. Roach, Savannah.
J. A. Thornton, Atlanta.
W. H. Meaner, Eatonton.
H. H. Johnson, Atlanta.

The following resolution was moved by Dr. S. M. Roach, which was seconded by Dr. J. H. Cayle, and was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president to examine the law and amendments thereto relating to the practice of dentistry in Georgia, and report to this society before adjournment what changes, if any, are necessary.

The following committee was appointed: J. H. Cayle, S. M. Roach, W. W. Hill, B. H. Catching, J. A. Chappell.

It was moved by Dr. Catching, and carried, that the following named visiting dentists, to-wit: Dr. W. A. Atkinson, of New York; Dr. J. B. Vernour, of St. Louis; Dr. T. M. Allen, of Birmingham; Dr. J. Z. Crawford, of Nashville; Dr. A. A. Gilson, of Boston, be allowed the privileges of the floor during the session.

The following dentists were elected to active membership: Dr. T. J. Key, Jackson Ga.; Dr. C. V. Rosser, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. O. A. McDonough, Griffin; Dr. S. A. McKey, Talbotton; Dr. R. Roach, Columbus; Dr. J. N. Wells, Savannah; Dr. R. L. Lamar, Savannah; Dr. J. L. Stokes, Madison; Dr. W. C. Cleckley, Augusta; Dr. B. T. Sims, Cedartown; Dr. W. R. Christian, West Point.

Nine o'clock was set as the hour for convening in the morning.

On motion, the meeting at 5 o'clock adjourned.

AN OLD FEUD REVIVED.

In Which Pistol Balls Play a Prominent Part.

ALBANY, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—This afternoon Mr. George P. Mims, a prosperous farmer of Lee county, came to town with his two sons, Daniel and Lucius, to buy bread for a picnic.

While the father was in Ledhen's bakery a difficulty sprang up between Daniel and T. T. Adams, barkeeper for T. F. Price. After a tussel on the sidewalk, they were separated, when Adams drew his pistol and fired twice. The first shot struck the sidewalk, ricoched, and went through the bakery window. The other went directly through the body of Daniel Mims, entering above the left nipple, fracturing a rib, penetrating his left lung and coming out beneath his shoulder blade. Adams was severely cut in the head.

The difficulty is supposed to be the renewal of an old feud between them. Mims is dangerously, and, it is feared, fatally wounded, and Adams is under arrest. Both the parties are quite young, Mims not over seventeen years of age.

MRS. DICKINSON DEAD

At the Residence of Her Son-in-Law, Congressman Stewart.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—At 11:40 o'clock last night Mrs. Mary E. Dickinson, wife of the late Clark M. Dickinson, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. John D. Stewart, at the advanced age of 89 years.

Mrs. Dickinson was born in Hancock county, Ga., and was Miss Mary E. Askew.

For the past three and a half years she has been confined to her bed from paralysis, and has been at the home of Judge Stewart, where she has been tenderly nursed and cared for by loving hands. She was a most estimable Christian lady, and has borne her sufferings with a patience that was almost godlike. She leaves eight children, all of whom have the sympathies of the people who knew and loved this aged lady.

SNELLING WILL HANG.

His Crimes Make *Him* Fit Meat for the Rope.

CUTHBERT, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Sam Snelling, colored, the murderer, was tried at a convened term of court today, Judge Lumpkin presiding. At 4 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict and he was immediately sentenced to be hanged on August 22d.

His attorney, J. D. Walters, of Albany, moved for a new trial. Public sentiment is strongly against Snelling, an account of whose bloody deeds appeared in THE CONSTITUTION recently. The town has been full of people today attending the trial.

THE DOCTOR ACQUITTED

Which Leaves the Woman in the Attitude of a Blackmailer.

WAYCROSS, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—After remaining out all night, the jury, at 10 o'clock this morning, returned a verdict of not guilty in the case against Dr. E. P. English, in which Mrs. Cora Carf, of Glenmore, was prosecuting him for criminal assault while under his treatment. The verdict confirms the opinion that the charge of criminal assault was an effort at blackmail.

The Depot to be Built.

LITHONIA, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The long looked for and much needed depot at this place is about to be built. The railroad hands commenced the work yesterday of moving the old depot away and making room for the new one. We are informed that the new one will contain five rooms, two waiting rooms, ticket office, agent's room and a large freight room. Te railroad authorities have been promising for some time that we should have a new depot, and now the promise is about to be fulfilled. Lithonia should have had a nice depot a long while ago, as she pays the Georgia railroad more than any other station on the road.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupaption gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

DIVIDING THE HONORS.

The Alliance of Washington County Recognizes Outside Democrats.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., July 8.—[Special.]—The Washington county alliance held its annual meeting here today, composed of delegates from each sub-alliance in the county. After long deliberations with closed doors, their programme in the local campaign was mapped out. No action was taken in the congressional race. Hon. W. A. Singlefield, who has been president of the county alliance since its organization was endorsed for the legislature. The other wing of the democratic party, the new alliance people, will name the other candidates, and these two will receive the unanimous nomination in primary and will be overwhelmingly elected. A few extremists in the order insisted on endorsing two men, but the conservative element predominated, and agreed to divide the spoils. Their action means harmony in the ranks of the democratic party.

Washington county alliance elected new officers as follows: R. A. Keller, former secretary, president; W. F. Askew, secretary.

BARNES AND WATSON.

Barnes and Watson will again meet tomorrow in joint debate at Wrightsville, Johnson county. The former has been in this city since yesterday, the guest of Hon. Mark Newman, quite unwell, but he will be able to go to Wrightsville tomorrow. Watson was billed to speak at Bartow today. The contest has centered on Washington and Burke counties.

Mr. Northen Will Be There.

MACON, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Hon. W. J. Northen passed through Macon tonight en route to Wrightsville, where he has been invited to speak tomorrow.

BLOUNT IS ALL RIGHT.

It Is Not Probable that He will Have Opposition.

MACON, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The indications are that Hon. James H. Blount will have no opposition to congress this year. What would be the use? No one can beat him. He is strong with the alliance. If he is allowed to serve another term he will have been in congress twenty years. It is true that on Saturday uninstructed delegates were named from Jones county to the congressional convention, but that does not necessarily mean opposition to Mr. Blount. However, his views may be asked on the subtreasury plan of the alliance.

The following explains itself:

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MACON, Ga., July 9, 1890.—Whereas, The Hon. A. J. Hunt, chairman of the executive democratic committee of the sixth congressional district, has died since the last campaign, and in order that said committee should come together and appoint a time and place of holding the congressional convention for this district, we, the undersigned members of said committee, feel it necessary to take such action, and hereby request all the members of said committee to meet at the board of trade rooms in the city of Macon on the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock a. m.

T. D. TINSLEY,
R. T. ROSS,
SAM BARRON,
C. E. CAMPBELL,
Members of the Committee.

MR. BOWDOIN CONDEMNED

For Having Written the Letter Read by Mr. Livingston at McDonough.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The subject that has excited the people of Griffin today has been the letter read at McDonough by L. F. Livingston from Mr. M. Q. Bowdoin, of this place, yesterday. It has been freely commented on, and while the people did not expect Mr. Bowdoin to endorse Judge Stewart, they feel sore that he should have written such a letter, and it is generally condemned.

The Result in Decatur County.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The gubernatorial convention met in this city today, and elected the following delegates: John E. Donalson, L. O. Jackson, W. B. McDaniels, and John Rhodes. They were instructed to vote for Northen, Lester, Nesbit and the balance of the present state officers. Ben E. Russell was made chairman of the county executive committee. Hon. H. G. Turner will be here tomorrow, and address the people. Colonel Hawes may contest the nomination with him, and perhaps L. O. Jackson will try as an alliance man for congress.

Dooly Endorses Henderson.

VIENNA, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The county alliance, in session here, unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the candidacy of Hon. J. T. Henderson for re-election to the office of commissioner of agriculture, which position he has long and honorably filled. Dooly may be safely placed in the Henderson column.

ANOTHER ALLIANCE HEARD FROM.

LAURENS HILL, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The alliance at this place endorsed Commissioner Henderson. The commissioner is a good and true allianceman, and his brethren in this section hope to see him re-elected.

Politics in Warren.

NORWOOD, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Politics in Warren continues warm. Rev. J. R. Pate, candidate for the legislature, has withdrawn from the race, leaving a clear field to Judge John H. Hall.

Barnes's friends have conceded the county to Watson.

Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt, candidate for commissioner of agriculture, will address the people of Warren county, in Warrenton, the 14th of July.

Ware County in Line for Henderson.

WAYCROSS, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The democrats of Ware county, in convention assembled, unanimously instructed her delegates to the state convention for Hon. J. T. Henderson for commissioner of agriculture. The delegates were also instructed for W. J. Northern, for governor; Phil Cook, for secretary of state; W. A. Wright, comptroller-general; R. U. Hardeman, treasurer, and Clifford Anderson, attorney-general.

Politics in DeKalb.

LITHONIA, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Colonel C. M. Chandler, candidate to the legislature from this county, spoke at the academy in this place last night to a large and attentive audience. Judge Stewart and Colonel Livingston will speak at this place tomorrow night. Colonel Hulsey was down among his many friends yesterday. He has a great many warm supporters in this part of the county.

The Bulloch Democrats.

STATESBORO, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—At a called meeting of the executive committee of the democratic party of Bulloch county, Dr. John I. Lane was elected chairman. The court house was filled with Bulloch's best men, and this, the banner county, stands solid for democracy and Northen. A mass meeting to select delegates to the various conventions will be held on the first Monday in August.

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, with constipation injures the complexion, induce pimples. sallow skin. Removing the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose Try them.

PHILLIP'S DIGESTIBLE COCOA,
An efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

Angostura Bitters is universally conceded to be the best appetizer in the world. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

READ THIS LETTER.
"For years I have been afflicted with bad Digestion, Constipation and Piles. I have tried all the medicines I could get hold of, but all in vain. Even my physicians could not relieve my costiveness. In the meantime I struggled under great pain. Life was a burden. Two weeks ago I saw the Chicago "Times," and my eye fell on an advertisement of Tutt's Pills. I decided to try them. They have worked wonderfully. They keep me regular, don't make me sick, give me an appetite and are curing my piles. I am strong and can walk any distance. If I had had these pills five years ago they would have saved me $10,000; but they have saved my life. Let the afflicted everywhere know their value, which is beyond expression."
THERALD LUND, Springfield, O.
Tutt's Liver Pills
ASSIMILATE THE FOOD.

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PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS
Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.
THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.
BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH.
For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,
they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS on RECEIPT of PRICE, 25cts. A BOX. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

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COTTON SEED OIL MILL MACHINERY
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And all classes of Mill Work. Write for circulars and prices.
VanWinkle Gin and Machinery Co

$10,000 Worth of Gas Fixtures!
That must be sold to reduce stock.
SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR NEXT 20 DAYS.
2 Light Fixtures and Globes from $2.00 Up.
3 " " " " " $3.00 Up.
We will save you money. Call and see us.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.
June26-dtf—thurs sun tues

NEVER :: IN :: THE :: HISTORY
Of my house have I had such an immense June business as the one just closed. Over $22,000 worth of furniture retailed in twenty-five consecutive days—during the dullest month of the year. Certainly more than any other two Atlanta firms, and I believe more than all combined, exclusive of carpets and drapery. These sales were made after the sharpest and closest competition, and against the estimates of every notable dealer in the city, covering suites from $25 to $500; gracing the humble cottage on the city's outskirts and the elegant homes of the rich on our fashionable thoroughfares. What does this mean?
To the thoughtless and indifferent reader these facts in cold type mean nothing; but the more thoughtful and intelligent reader will see between the lines the cabalistic
T. C. F. H. I. G.
And not place their order for a single article of furniture before getting my estimates and terms. I will open next week ten car loads of elegant
GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
Added to my already immense stock will make it the largest and finest assortment of furniture in the south. Ten thousand school desks for sale on long time. On exhibition—Gobau's life painting of Napoleon in Exile; and Murillo's Madonna for a few days only. These pictures are worth thousands of dollars and are worth seeing.
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—AT LOWEST PRICES.—
Also Wall and Prescription cases, Cedar Chests, Barber Furniture, Jewelry Trays and Stools. Cabinet Work of all kinds. Complete Outfits for Stores and Banks. Catalogue free. Address ATLANTA SHOW CASE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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A LOT OF SKELETON CHASES, 18½x22½ inches, inside; also a lot of book chases of various sizes, with cross-bars, all complete, and in first-class condition. Address,
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A test of 30 YEARS has proved the great merit of this popular remedy, by the rapid increase in favor with leading Physicians everywhere. It is superior to all others for the safe, prompt and complete cure of long standing or recent cases. Not only is it the best, but the cheapest, as ALL DRUGGISTS sell it for 75 Cents per bottle of 64 Capsules. CLIN & CO., PARIS.

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For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
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Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

THE OLD G. M. I.

THE GRAND INSTITUTION ABOUT TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED.

A Meeting Yesterday Afternoon at the Capitol—The Project Explained—The Preliminary Work Arranged.

Georgia Military institute!

To most people it is a memory—a sacred one to some—and one in which all Georgian's have a lingering state pride.

In its day the school was without a peer in the southern states. It turned out soldiers and statesman, and many of the most prominent men in Georgia today were once cadets in the Georgia Military institute.

The first commandant of Cadets was Captain James W. Robertson, now one of the railroad commissioners.

General J. M. B. Young graduated there in 1857. Captain E. P. Howell was another of the anti bellum cadets. Treasurer Bob Hardeman was a cadet there. Hon. H. D.D.Twiggs, of Augusta; Hon. Sam Spence, of Columbus, and scores of other prominent men in the state graduated there.

Atlanta had her full quota there.

Captain John Milledge, Mr. John M. Green, Mr. L. J. Hill, Mr. A. W. Hill, Major John Fitten, Mr. A. J. Shropshire, Judge R. L. Rodgers, Mr. J. H. Holland, Mr. S. W. Goode, Mr. J. T. Thurman, Captain Francis Fontaine, Mr. J. R. McCleskey, Captain Bob Erwin, Mr. Marcellus O. Markham, Mr. Julius L. Brown, Mr. S. P. Harris, Mr. Paul Goldsmith, Mr. Gus Hulsey, Colonel Malcolm Johnson, Mr. Frank Mills, Mr. Herman Bellingrath, Mr. Tom Bussey, and perhaps thirty or thirty-five others might be mentioned.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

And after all these years of peace the old G. M. I. is to be re-established.

A meeting was held yesterday at the state library, at which were present a number of gentlemen interested in the project.

Captain John Milledge was made chairman, and Judge R. L. Rodgers secretary.

After considerable discussion a committee was appointed to formulate a plan of procedure and to prepare a letter calling for a meeting of all the G. M. I. alumni in the state.

The committee consists of Captain John Milledge, Captain E. P. Howell, Major John Fitten, Mr. Julius L. Brown, Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, Mr. L. J. Hill, Hon. J. W. Robertson, Mr. L. L. McCleskey, Professor C. M. Neel and Judge R. L. Rodgers.

A subcommittee of three was appointed to secure certain information needed—Professor Neel, Judge Rodgers and Mr. Cabaniss.

The meeting was enthusiastic.

The undertaking has enlisted not only hearty support of the G. M. I. alumni, but a general sympathy outside.

Governor Gordon is earnestly in favor of it.

Business men, like Mr. Joel Hurt and others who were present yesterday, are in hearty accord with the movement.

The work is going to be pushed just as rapidly as possible, and there is no doubt of its success.

THE PLAN IN GENERAL.

The project is to take Professor Neel's military school, Moreland park, as a nucleus or basis.

The school is to be just what the old G. M. I. was, and what the military institutes of Michigan and Pennsylvania are now.

The legislature is to give the name—nothing more.

The institute is to be under the control of the state military advisory board.

A board of visitors is to be appointed annually by the governor to inspect and report and recommend.

Reports are to be made regularly to the governor by the superintendent of the institute.

In order to make it more thoroughly a state institution, ten scholarships—one from each congressional dissrict—are to be offered the state at nominal cost, as was done under the old regime.

Recognition is to be given the graduates of this school by the state by appointment to positions in the state militia.

The present military school at Moreland park, near Edgewood, is the best nucleus that could be had in the state for this purpose.

No money is asked of the state.

A stock company, with almost any amount of capital, will be formed. They bear every expense.

DON'T ANTAGONIZE THE UNIVERSITY.

It is distinctly understood that the school does not antagonize, in any way, the State university.

Rather the opposite.

It will fit young men for a university course, and a better training school, and a feeder to the university—no expense to the state—could not be devised.

THE OLD G. M. I.

The Georgia Military institute was an academy for military training and education. Although it was called a state institute, the act of incorporation reads like, and appears to have been, a charter for a private institution. The act was "to incorporate the Georgia Military institute, and for other purposes therein named." Approved December 8, 1851.

The incorporators were: David Irwin, Andrew J. Hansell, William P. Young, John H. Glover, Martin G. Slaughter, David Dobbs, John Jones, Charles J. McDonald, William Harris, Mordecai Myers and James Brannon.

The institute was situated at Marietta, in Cobb county, about twenty miles from Atlanta. At first it was under the direction of Colonel A. V. Brumby as superintendent. It opened with only seven cadets in July, but the number was soon increased, and it became in a little while a very popular institution. "The government and discipline of the institute were strictly military, and the course of studies was thoroughly scientific and practical, being modeled as nearly as possible after the United States military academy at West Point." The cadets there were young men from the first families of Georgia, and the annual commencements, before the war, were usually attended by numerous people of the very best element of social and intellectual standing and attainments, and of wealth and worth in every way.

The school flourished even to the time, 1864, when the campaign opened between Bragg and Sherman above Dalton.

General F. W. Capers was then superintendent.

The institute was situated on the summit of one of the foot hills of the now renowned Kenesaw mountain, and in plain view of the mountain. As the contending armies fought and marched on our Georgia soil, the mountain and the institute came within the way of their operations. They could go to the mountain, but the mountain would not go to them nor get out of their way, and though thousands of brave men fell in death around it and on it, it is there yet. The cadets at the institute became more and more sanguine and restless, as the armies came nearer. Study of books was practically given up, in view of the more thrilling prospect of service in the war. Military enthusiasm was at fever heat.

And one memorable night the "long roll" sounded.

It was to go to the front.

Orders were given to march to the depot, in Marietta, and take a train to Resaca. When they reached the "seat of war," they were placed in the lines, and the battle of Resaca was where the boys first saw a fight, which is the same as mentioned by Lieutenant James Oates, of the Ninth Illinois Mounted infantry. Writing of the march through Georgia, he says: "It was during the advance of that day, May 9, 1864, that we came in contact with the Georgia Cadets from the Military institute at Marietta, who had come out from the woods at Resaca, and formed their line behind a rail fence. After a volley from the cadets, which killed several of our men, our regiment charged them."

Thus it is shown and acknowledged by one of our opponents that the cadets were intrepid and effective in their very first engagement.

The battalion was commanded by Major Capers, the superintendent. Company A was commanded by Captain J. S. Austin; company B was commanded by Captain Victor E. Manget, who was the junior professor of French at the institute. These officers were skilled tacticians, and had the confidence of the cadets. In the charge upon them at Resaca, the cadets acted with remarkable coolness and discretion, as though they were veterans, and were complimented and praised by their officers. Though it is acknowledged that they killed several of the federals, not one of the cadets was hurt in that charge. They were elated with their first experience in war, and it was almost the sole topic for many days, and the friends of the corps, at Marietta, were equally jubilant with "the boys."

But that little brush of a battle could not long remain for discussion, as other important movements were succeeding each other every day. The armies were coming nearer to the institute. For some days the cadets did provost duty about Marietta and Kennesaw mountain. After about a week in this sort of duty orders came for them to leave the institute.

They were proud of their going, and delighted with the prospect of active service, but there was an undercurrent of sadness.

Probably not one of them ever saw the old institute again before it was destroyed and burned by the federal army.

From the institute the battalion was sent to West Point, Ga., and was camped on the banks of the Chattahoochee five or six weeks. In July they came to Atlanta and took their place in the line at the river.

Over the river they had to cross an open field, and then a shower of shells was sent towards them from federal batteries, but no one of the boys was hurt. Major Capers was in front of the cadets, and said he never saw any soldiers more steady than "his boys" were under their first fire of artillery. When the army fell back to Atlanta the cadets were in line, and almost every day were under fire of the enemy. The service in the trenches was very hard and severe for such young soldiers, and it soon began to tell heavily on the little battalion. Several of them became sick and died. Cadet Samuel W. Goode was struck by a minnie ball in the shoulder. His wound was severe, but he finally recovered, and since the war he has become prominent as a lawyer and real estate dealer, and everybody in Atlanta knows him now. He was a cadet, from Stewart county.

It was in the afternoon of that same day there was considerable firing on the lines and cannonading, when Cadet Alexander, of Forsyth, Ga., was instantly killed by a cannon ball, twelve pounder, solid shot.

About Atlanta other cadets were wounded. Lieutenant Courvoisie, of Savannah, was wounded in his right hip by a minnie ball. He recovered, and since the war has been connected with the Central railroad of Georgia as paymaster. Cadet Anderson, of South Carolina, was wounded in the knee, and was sent to the hospital and died. The cadets did good service in the siege of Atlanta, and promptly responded as best they could do to every demand and command for duty. Many of them became sick by the severe exposures in the trenches.

In September, 1864, they were sent to Milledgeville, where they went into camp on the ground around the old capitol. Some of them were given furloughs, and several of those who went home on furloughs never returned to our camp They were taken sick, and died, and went to their long home to rest from war. Amongst those who died after they went on furlough were Johnnie McLeod, of Emanuel county; Seab. Montgomery, of Schley county, and Edmund Jordan, of Washington county.

The cadets were encamped at Milledgeville until November, 1864, when Sherman's march through Georgia put them again in action. They went to Gordon and on to Oconee bridge on the Central railroad. At the bridge several were killed and wounded. Cadet Marsh, of Cartersville, was wounded, and died in Savannah. In the afternoon of the first day of the battle at Oconee bridge the cadets were put into line in the swamp on the west side of the Oconee river, and met Sherman's men in that swamp.

At the bridge that day also Cadet Sergeant J. S. Todd, of West Point, was wounded in the arm close up to the shoulder. It was amputated by Drs. S. D. Brantley and J. R. Smith, of Sandersville, Ga. Cadet Todd was sent to a hospital, where he recovered from the illness consequent to the wound and amputation. After the close of the war he became a physician, and practiced medicine at his home, West Point, Ga. In 1875 he moved to Atlanta, to practice his profession, and is now the popular and distinguished Dr. Todd, who is so well known and beloved by people here. Cadet Hamilton, of Columbia county, and Cadet Myrick, of Milledgeville, were wounded at Oconee bridge. There were other commands besides cadets at that engagement, and some of their members were killed and wounded. The cadets then were in front of Sherman's army all the way to the sea. At several places they were in skirmishes. From Oliver Station the cadets were sent on to Savannah, where they were in line for about two weeks. They were among the last troops to leave the city, before Sherman entered and took possession. From there they went into South Carolina, and eventually came to Augusta, and camped there a few weeks, then were sent to Milledgeville, where they camped from February to April.

About the time that General Lee surrendered, the cadets were sent to Augusta. It was supposed that they were going on to join the army of General Johnston, in North Carolina, but his surrender soon followed that of Lee, and the cadets were the last of the organized forces of the confederacy east of the Mississippi river. They were disbanded at Augusta, and "the boys" went to their homes, as did the other soldiers, submissive in the general defeat, yet proud of their service to their beloved state.

Children that are peevish and sickly frequently owe their disposition and distress to the presence of worms in their little intestines. They will be more healthy, happy and pretty if you give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers,

DIPTHERIA is dangerous when it gets among our little ones, but there is no danger if you will give them Radam's Microbe Killer. I never fails to cure, and as a preventative it i sure. For sale by W. F. Parkhurst, sole agent 43 South Broad street, near Alabama.

Freedom of Women.

What is the right of ballot to woman compared with her priviledge of enjoying health? Among the many discoveries tending to promote the happiness of the human race, nothing is so intimately connected with the health of woman as the discovery of a remedy which fits her for the enjoyment of life and ministering to the happiness of others. Bradfield's Female Regulator emancipates woman from the various ills peculiar to her sex; its use causes all irregularities to vanish—it does more for woman than any discovery of modern times. It never fails, as thousands of ladies will testify. Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

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Good for Three Days Atlanta to Lithia Springs and Return,

including admission to Piedmont Chautauqua, where the Peabody institute is now in session. Four trains daily each way.

Apply to any agent Georgia Pacific division Richmond and Danville railroad.

S. H. HARDWICK,
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W. F. Parkhurst,

Accountant and Commercial Examiner. Partnership and Corporation settlements made. Serves as an Arbitrator, also Notary Public. 43 South Broad street, near Alabama. 9-13-tf

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

THE LATE ASSEMBLY AT MOHONK, NEW YORK.

Mr. John Glenn, of Baltimore, Gives Some Interesting News on the Present Aspect of the Negro Problem.

A few weeks ago a meeting of prominent persons assembled at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., to discuss the negro question, looking toward the ascertainment of a basis upon which it could be approached by men of different parties, both north and south, in a spirit of fairness, candor and conciliation. At that meeting Mr. John Glenn, a highly respectable citizen of Baltimore, and a man of travel and culture, made the following apposite address:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In rising to address so distinguished an audience as this, and after the eloquent addresses, which it has been my pleasure and privilege to listen to, I must confess that I feel somewhat appalled. I am no orator. I am a simple business man, and the ideas which I shall advance are only from the practical side. But first let me return my thanks to Mr. Smiley, to whose kind courtesy—although a perfect stranger to him—I owe my presence here.

Allow me, also, to tender my thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the privilege which I have enjoyed in listening to the words of wisdom and Christian consideration, which have characterized the utterances of the last two days. These days have to me been a revelation. It is the first time that I have ever felt that I could speak with perfect freedom with northern men, and that notwithstanding our divergence of views, it was possible for us to interchange ideas with that mutual consideration without which the solution of any problem would be impossible. After the course which these discussions have taken I can say without hesitation that, if the mind of the north and the mind of the south can be brought together outside of this parlor as they have come together within it, the negro problem would be solved. With harmony, I do not believe that any problem can present itself to this portion of the Anglo-Saxon mind which will not be easy of solution. Without harmony you have lately tried to solve a problem, and it has convulsed the life of the nation to its very centre. But to bring about this harmony the attitude of the south and north must both be changed. I was brought up to believe that a man who was able to hold a slave, and would refuse to do so, was guilty of moral cowardice, in rejecting the responsibility. This idea I cannot expect you to accept. On the other hand, you must not expect me to believe that slavery was sin, and that the slaveholder was a moral reprobate, to be saved, not by grace, but by the uncovenanted mercies of the Almighty. You will have to learn to regard the institution as a step in the hands of Providence in the progress of the race, and to look at it, not from a sentimental, but from an historical point of view. We all know the part that the feudal system has played in the progress of civilization. We would not wish it back again. There are many things connected with it which we would not repeat today. But the feudal system was far in advance of the Roman slavery which it replaced, as it was behind the liberty of the eighteenth century which supplanted it; and so with slavery, it was a step in the civilization of the race and as far ahead of the African barbarism, whose place it took, as it was behind the freedom, for which it made way.

It has been mentioned here that the race has made more progress within twenty-five years than any other race known to history. It has, and it has only because as Dr. Harris has said, it has been for 200 years so near to the Anglo-Saxon heart, and it is to the civilization of the master and its influence that this wonderful progress has been possible, for which you admire the race and so properly commend it.

Again, what are the evils with which our civilization is struggling today, and which are trying its very soul? Pauperism, insanity, drunkenness, and the great social evil. These found no place in slavery. There was at times impurity, but differing neither in degree nor kind from the impurity found among our laboring classes today. But the great social evil did not exist among the race, although since freedom it has grown in startling proportions. Now, Mr. President, I can only say that a civilization which could absolutely control such evils, evils with which our civilization is today confessing its inability to grapple—such an institution, I say, could not have been entirely the creation of the devil, but must have had its place in the great providential scheme.

Again, I have heard the evils of freedom alluded to. If freedom has brought with it evils, the only cure for these evils is more freedom.

You are not applying this remedy. You are controlling the black man today by a slavery more tyrannous and cruel than was ever African slavery. You are placing him in a false position, for which he is today unfitted and unprepared, for you are telling him that he is the social equal of the southern man, while you are showing him by your practice that he is not the social equal of his brother from the north, and you are thus antagonizing him against those with whom he is to live, and upon his harmonious association with whom depends his elevation and civilization, and the welfare too, of those who are naturally and by situation his best friends.

One more word and I have done, and in this I am sure that many of you will not agree with me.

This question, in my opinion, is in its essence not national, but local. The Indian question is a national one. It is a national heritage and a national obligation. It presses upon all parts alike and presses upon no section; that is not the case with the negro problem. The responsibility of their presence has been placed upon the south, and they should manage it. I do not mean that we do not want your help. We need your money to help us to build the schools which our insufficiency of means does not enable us to supply. Your system of education is more complete than ours, and we want your noble women, who are willing to sacrifice their comfort and their lives, to help us in this best of all missionary work. But when you have done your best, you have only, as General Brinkerhoff says, touched us in spots, while the negro problem and the race are throughout our southern country from one end to the other. They touch us at every point and we touch them. We understand them better than you, and to us should be left their management. The government should never interfere in behalf of the black man, where it would not and could not interfere in behalf of the white man, and should never interfere to protect the black man of South Carolina when it would not interfere for the same reason to protect the white man of Ohio. The political salvation of the south depends much upon the solution of this problem, and the easy solution of it, in my opinion, depends upon whether this solution is or is not left to those who are the natural friends of the negro, who best understand him, and to whom his development and education, or the contrary, mean a people's progress or a people's decay.

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 10, 1890.

Two Witnesses, White and Black.

In casting about for excuses and reasons for supporting the force and fraud bill, the republican editors are covering a good deal of ground. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, whose editor knows no more about the situation in the south than the editor of the Independence Belge, goes so far as to say that the south has been let alone for twenty years, and has done nothing to justify that policy. This would be amusing were it not so serious. The statement amounts to this: that the southern states having been righteously permitted to enjoy the benefits of home rule for twenty years, and, having failed under that policy to become republican, it is now the duty of the leaders of that party to revoke the license for home rule in the south, and to place this section under the control of an army of federal supervisors and deputy marshals.

In other words, while the rest of the country is to be permitted to enjoy the blessings of home rule, the south is to be taken in hand by the political scamps who pass as statesmen at the north. Here is a definite avowal: "The southern situation has grown steadily worse under the policy of letting the south manage things for herself." The situation that has "grown steadily worse" is the failure of the negroes to vote the republican ticket where there is no organization and no republican candidates. The Globe-Democrat goes on to say that the negroes have no rights and privileges in the south, and have not been permitted to make any "political progress," whatever that may be.

We desire to place over against the statements made by the editor of the Globe-Democrat the testimony of a more competent, as well as a more trustworthy witness. Meantime, we may say that the progress the negro has made in the south, whether political or not, is in a direction thoroughly satisfactory to him. In Georgia, he pays taxes on ten million and a half of property, worth fully twenty million dollars; in South Carolina, on twelve million and a half; in Alabama, on nine million; in Louisiana, on eighteen million; in Mississippi, on thirteen million; in Texas, on eighteen million; and in Tennessee, on ten million and a half. So much for accumulations that could not have been made if the condition of the negroes at the south was such as the republican organs and politicians describe.

The testimony of the witness to which we have referred, we print in another column. It is in the shape of a letter from a colored man named Thomas W. Swann to the Philadelphia Record, and it is well worth reading. This negro, who writes with candor, and with much earnestness, declares that the southern negro has more privileges and advantages than the negro at the north. He finds that he can engage in only the most menial and unprofitable occupations at the north, and, in Philadelphia, the intensely republican city of brotherly love, he finds that prejudice against the negroes has crowded them together in Lombard street like so many hogs in a pen. "I venture to say," remarks this candid negro, "that there is not a spot south of Mason's and Dixon's line where the negro is in so much misery, or faces such squalid poverty as the poor denizen of Lombard street and the other miserable quarters in which he has been compelled on account of his color to reside in the good city of brotherly love."

But the whole letter is very much to the point, and deserves attention. It is so much to the point, indeed, that against the partisan statements of J. B. McCullogh and all the other republican editors and politicians, we place the testimony of Thomas W. Swann.

English in the Schools.

Recently the Boston Herald offered scholarship prizes to the graduating classes of the New England preparatory schools for the best essays on subjects taken from the works of the best known English and American writers. The papers have been handed in and the awards made.

Those who acted as judges in the contest state that they have been disappointed in finding that out of two hundred and twenty competitors only a small number have shown that they possess the ability to freely and simply express their thoughts in written words. The Herald says that this accusation is sustained by indisputable evidence, and it goes on to say that "it seems evident that a radical change should be made in the methods now employed in teaching English composition in the high schools."

It will be observed that our Boston contemporary, by a practical experiment, has justified the criticisms THE CONSTITUTION has from time to time made on the modern methods of teaching. The great difficulty, to put the matter briefly, is that the English language and literature are not taught in our schools. There is something of an attempt at it, a sort of makeshift that can be used as an argument, but the fact remains that the prime purpose for which children are sent to school is practically ignored in the schools.

Radical reform is badly needed, but we are not likely to get it while the present methods are employed. The truth is, that very few teachers and college professors know enough about English and English literature to formulate a system of study in that vitally important branch, In that respect the old field schools and academies of Georgia had a tremendous advantage over the public school system of today. In those days the student not only received a training in English, apart from the deadly so called grammar, but his individuality was not crushed out or brought down to the dead level of his schoolmates by the grading system.

We presume the grading system is indispensable in the crowded schools of the cities, but the trouble is that it has found its way into the private schools. It is a beautiful system for the comfort and convenience of the teacher, or for the management of an overcrowded school, but it yokes the race horse with the ox, and wipes out individuality as effectively as a wet sponge cleans the blackboard.

As the book trust seems to have entire control of the most essential features of our educational system, perhaps it can be induced to give our schools a series of text books on the English language and literature. The experiment is worth trying.

The Confederate Veterans' Home.

The confederate veterans' home will soon be completed, but none too soon. Already the old crippled soldiers are climbing into the unfinished building and asking Superintendent Cahill for a place to lay their heads.

These are old veterans whose tottering limbs will hardly carry them. For a quarter of a century they have struggled with poverty and disease, and, now that relief is near, they can hardly wait till it comes. The still gaping wounds on some of these veterans cry unto God as Job cried out of his affliction. These old men have but a few more years on earth, and they seek a resting place where they may live in comfort and die in peace. Now, that they have found it, they are coming, and enough of them have been heard from to fill the home. If others come, room will be made for them. The building will accommodate a hundred in comfort and two hundred by crowding. Beyond that, if there is demand, their old comrades will build cottages, here a regiment and there a regiment, until each command is represented by its own vine and fig tree.

Private generosity has provided these homes and it remains for the state to maintain the veterans. Every arrangement that ingenuity and science could devise has been provided for the most perfect and economical administration. The home is located upon a magnificent estate, where those who are able to work at all may find profitable employment. The large majority are tillers of the soil and they will settle down into happy companionship with their mother earth. For others such light occupations as they take kindly to will be devised. The old veterans about the Virginia home cultivate flowers, which the fair women of Richmond are glad to take at a good price. In one way and another the veterans will contribute to their own support, but feeble efforts of age must be supplemented by a sufficient income to maintain them in comfort. No one can provide this so well as the state. Private bounty has done its perfect work, and now the old commonwealth for which these men fought has a duty to perform. The state of Georgia has always been ready to meet her obligations and this is one she will not be slow to honor. The will of the people, manifested by the acts of their representatives in the legislature, and in a thousand other ways, is that that they will not permit their old soldiers to suffer.

The people are about to select representatives for the next general assembly, and they will see to it that the men who go there shall take care of the veterans.

President Calhoun says the trustees of the home will soon have to deal with this matter of maintenance. The building will be completed in September. They have taken time enough to do the work well, and they will soon be ready to throw open the doors. A maintenance fund is to be provided and they will submit the question to the legislature. The time has come for the people to express themselves on the subject, and we believe their voice will be well nigh unanimous.

Making Up for Lost Time.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette appears to have its eyes open at last, and the word has been passed out to its correspondents to give the southern part of the country a fair showing when they write. In fact, the Gazette seems to be trying to make up for lost time by saying a few things it might have been saying these twenty years.

On one page it devotes three columns to what might be called an honorable mention of the south. First comes a long letter from General Boynton, who indulges in some patriotic reflections. He says:

> The Chattanooga reunion of confederates furnishes a standard which must be accepted as accurate with which to measure the rapid growth of loyalty to the flag. When a central city of the south, preparing to receive confederate veterans, decks itself almost exclusively with national colors; when thousands of those veterans march again in column carrying only the stars and stripes, and bearing these in no stinted numbers; when one of their generals, as prominent in war and in southern and national politics as Governor Gordon, delivers an address to these soldiers of the south which, in its references to the union and its one flag, is worthy to take rank with the most patriotic speeches of the day at the north; and when a union soldier like General Wilder, who won success and great renown on the fields about Chattanooga, delivers a speech on Horseshoe ridge burning with patriotism to an audience of confederates who once fought there, and hears himself applauded to the echo; when such things occur in the very center, and in the former military stronghold of the confederacy, it is time for all patriots to thank God and take courage.

General Boynton seems to make quite a luxury of his patriotic emotions, and we can but regret that so fine a fellow does not reside in such a neighborhood as this, where patriotism is a daily food. It is his own fault that he has been denying himself all these years, but now that he has learned how good and how pleasant a thing is patriotism, we hope he may die a patriot. He begins well, and his prolific pen promises to make up for a good deal of lost time. So mote it be.

He supplements his own pious reflections with a letter from a union veteran who, he says, is one of the extremest radicals in the north, a man who believes in prohibiting the erection of monuments to confederate heroes. Even that man, when he places himself under the painful necessity of telling the truth, cannot see any disloyalty in the south—not even in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Lee monument. This letter concludes with the rather humiliating confession that the party in which its author went to Richmond could not help admiring the south's devotion to her dead heroes, but could not help kicking each other because, while the confederates of their moderate means contributed $100,000 to build the Lee monument, the great and opulent north raised no monument to Grant or Sheridan. The secret of this is that the New Yorkers asked for an appropriation for the Grant monument, while the confederates went down into their pockets and did it themselves. The time will come when Lee will be regarded as a national hero—yes, more than a national hero, for the world is proud of him today.

But passing to the future, the Commercial Gazette shows some eye for business by its letter from Texas—that magnificent domain which the greatest ruler of the earth would be proud to possess. The westerners knew that several years ago they traded the Texas legislature out of 3,000,000 acres of land that is worth $10,000,000 today. In all this vast territory, and in all the southern states, there is a wealth of trade which is coveted by the merchants round about Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. At last they are waking up to their opportunities, and the more enlightened of their newspapers are working with them.

Cornell "School of Journalism."

It is announced in the newspapers that the "school of journalism," which was established two years ago at Cornell university, has been abandoned. The reason given by the college authorities is that a new professor would be necessary, and that there was no time for the further prosecution of the study.

It seems that some thirty students were engaged in the arduous duties of this make-believe journalism. These students were organized into a "city staff," and were "assigned" to write up matters and things in Ithaca and the neighborhood. It is to be supposed that a vast amount of copy was turned in, but none of it has ever found its way into print. Whether it has been destroyed, or whether the "managing editor," Professor Brainard Smith, has preserved it among the archives of his department, the world does not know, and the world may never know.

Ex-President Andrew White explains the failure of the "school of journalism" at Cornell by describing the necessity of such a department. He says that "the number of young men who can take up topics of general interest and write upon them briefly and cogently, with that knowledge of general political and constitutional history, and of the better solutions of social questions, which forms the only foundation for the best journalism is very small indeed," illustrating by this involved sentence just where a college professor would fail as a journalist.

The truth of the matter is that the "school of journalism," outside of the newspapers themselves, is bound to be very much in the air. Journalism itself is somewhat in the air. It is not an organized art of profession. It cannot be reduced to rules. It seems to be almost wholly a matter of individuality. There is no level of either editorial or reportorial work. Where one man does fairly well, another creates a tremendous sensation. There is no theoretical journalism. It is practical all the way through. It is a matter of judgment and experience to some extent, but, beyond all and above all, it is the method of treatment—thus bringing the whole affair back to the ready hands of individuality, which is either genius or crankism, according to the point of view.

Coat or No Coat.

We learn from the newspapers and other sources of information that the Memphis Cotton Exchange is now engaged in a tremendous controversy over the coat or no coat question. There are two factions in the exchange, and the partisans on both sides are filling the Memphis papers with communications on the subject. "The Lord only knows where it will end!" exclaims the Avalanche.

The trouble seems to be between those who think that business men ought to wear their coats during business hours, and those who think it is perfectly polite and proper to go in their shirt sleeves. This controversy, as may well be supposed, means war to the knife; there can be no compromise, and a committee of conference need not be ordered.

Nevertheless, there is no reasonable basis for such a controversy. If one faction of the Memphis Cotton Exchange desires to do business in clawhammer coats, low-cut waistcoats and patent leather boots, it is nobody's business. On the other hand, if another faction of the exchange desires to appear in jeans trowsers, supported by one suspender, and without coats, there is no reason why anybody should complain.

When Thomas Jefferson was president, instead of accepting gift cottages at Cape May and running off to the seashore, he used to sit in his shirt sleeves in the porch of the executive mansion, and gain comfort and consolation from his pipe. In congress the other day, Congressman Walker threw of his coat, while making a speech, and undoubtedly felt better for it. Nobody paid any attention to it except a few reporters and the Hon. Thomas Bowels Reed, who expressed the fear that Mr. Walker, in a moment of excitement, might fail to keep on his shirt.

Atlanta is democratic enough to pull off her coat whenever comfort or necessity requires it, and we advise Memphis to follow suit.

We may remark casually to those who are voting for a name for the elephant that it is a lady elephant, and a very gentle one.

If China matches our exclusion law with one of its own, it will be a great lesson for demagogue congressmen.

The nude statues in the west are to be draped. Cowboy civilization is a great thing.

Governor Hill is worrying the mugwumps worse than ever.

Brother Evarts will tell us all about the tariff bill when it is taken up.

Although Cincinnati is close to the old Kentucky shore, it is complaining about a lack of water.

The hole in the ground where the surplus was is not very entertaining to the republican editors.

It is claimed that Editor McClure is a great friend of Quay's. We don't see how this helps Brother McClure.

The Crops of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9.—[Special.]—The department of agriculture issued its monthly crop report yesterday. The condition of the crops is better than at the same time for many years. The cotton crop promises to be the largest on record. The condition of cotton is 101 against 88 at the same time last year. The corn crop is very fine, but has suffered somewhat for want of rain. Since the reports were sent in, however, there have been general rains throughout the state. The condition of rice is the same as last year, with a slight decrease in acreage. The other crops are in fine condition.

WHILE THE EDITORS ARE AWAY.

The password in Fort Falley, "What have you got on you?"

A Georgia editor borrowed a mule to plough his garden. When quiet was restored the editor was found under an outhouse, four panels of fence were gone and the mule was eating roasting ears in a neighboring truck patch.

Editor Kersh was toast-master, but all the editors were taste-masters.

Brother Stanton is still missing. Will some friend kindly head him off in this direction?

Brother Carpenter, of the Elberton Gazette, writes poetry with one hand, while he pulls his Washington hand press with the other. Hear him:

> "In the world's broad field of battle,
> In the conflict of real life,
> Advertising in the Gazette is the secret
> Of achievement in the strife."

Brother Hodges, of the Houston Home Journal, is a man of profound sense. He demands and gets $2 a year for his paper. A good county paper like the Home Journal is worth $2 a year of any man's money.

The editor of the Cordelean deserves better treatment than he receives. Under a two line head he pathetically remarks: "We would be scampering around with the boys of the weekly press in Fort Valley today, but for the lack of the regulation linen duster and paper collar. Well, maybe it won't be so always. One fellow who has already cabbaged several thousand in enhanced real estate values since the Cordelean's advent speaks very encouragingly of patronizing us a little later on. All our folks are going to subscribe when they get able—provided they can't continue to borrow."

STATE POLITICS.

—The democrats of Thomas county will hold a mass meeting next Saturday.

—It is reported that ex-President R. P. Jackson, of the State alliance, will be a candidate for the legislature from Heard county.

—The convention to nominate a congressman for the tenth congressional district will be held at Harlem, Columbia county, on August 28th.

—The primary for Cherokee county will be held on July 24th.

—Hon. John H. Mitchell, of Spalding, will not be a candidate for re-election to the legislature.

—The Covington Star calls him Congressman Livingston.

—Stewart and Livingston will address the citizens of Jonesboro and vicinity on Monday, July 14th.

—A movement is on foot to put a negro ticket for county officers in the field in Houston county. We would be surprised if it did not result in keeping them in the field.

—Livingston and Stewart are announced to speak at Lithonia tonight.

—Captain R. R. Asbury, of White county, is a candidate for congress in the ninth district.

—The primary in Habersham county will occur on the 25th inst.

—The primary election for Fannin county is called for July 25th.

—Barnes and Watson met on the stump for the first time at Sandersville, Tuesday,

GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

—All of the teachers of the South Georgia college, at Thomasville, have been re-elected for the ensuing year.

—The peach crop will be almost a total failure.

—John L. Sullivan, the Boston slugger, was in Brunswick, Tuesday.

—Milton Democrat:—A hog belonging to Mr. Sylvester Nesbit disappeared between the 1st and the 15th of April, and was thought to be dead until the 28th of June, when his boys, while at play, found the hog fastened in a hollow log. The hog was liberated by Mr. Cannon, a tenant on the place, and was almost dead, but could stand up after being helped on its feet.

—The Griffin Call reports a light grape crop in Spalding county owing to the late freeze in early spring.

—On Sunday last during a rain storm in Sumter county lightning struck eighteen trees on the plantation of Mr. K. M. McDonald and killed five fine milch cows.

—The Americus Times is one of the neatest, best made up and most carefully edited papers that comes to this office.

—The wreck on the southwestern division of the Central railroad a few days ago destroyed eight thousand watermelons.

—Another new bank has been organized in Americus, which will be called The Bank of Sumter.

—There will be a masonic picnic at Lithonia on July 16th.

—Brunswick has a new ice factory with a capacity of forty tons per day.

—Two police officers of Brunswick arrested on Monday one John Harden, who is wanted at Fort Worth, Tex., to answer a charge of rioting committed in 1886.

—Red lemonade is 10c. a glass in Lexington.

—The Crawfordville Democrat says that there are shingles on the roof of H. T. Hammack's residence in that place that were drawn over eighty years ago. They are finished in the style of that day and time—having the ends made round. These shingles have the honor of having sheltered President Andrew Jackson while spending the night in Crawfordville. He was on a journey through this country during his administration as the seventh president of the United States.

—Rome Tribune: To the little girls of Atlanta: THE CONSTITUTION's elephant is no gentleman. He carries his own trunk.

—Mr. B. B. Tatum, formerly of the Alliance Herald, has been engaged upon the editorial staff of the Rome Tribune.

—La Grange Graphic: During the little thunder storm last Wednesday, lightning struck a tree in the lot of Mr. Jesse Palmer, in Sandtown district, demolished the tree, killed a calf, and knocked Mr. Palmer senseless, so severely shocking him that he was unconscious for more than one hour, and he has not fully recovered yet. He had just been feeding the calf and some pigs under the tree, and had taken about ten steps from it when the bolt descended. It was a narrow escape from death.

—LaGrange Graphic: There is a negro in Perry by the name of Alfred Swift who was struck by lightning on the 19th. The bolt struck him at the elbow on the right arm, ran up his arm around his body, down both legs, tearing both his shoes to pieces. The marks of the lightning are as plain as on a pine tree. He says he will go to Atlanta if his expenses are paid. Such a case has never been seen before, and as some scientific or other curious people in Atlanta may wish to see a man that the lightning can't kill, this information is given the public.

This would be a valuable addition to the Gress zoo.

—The Waynesboro True Citizen records the following particulars of a horrible death: A colored boy on Mr. Howell Joiners' place met a most horrible death on the 28th of June. The boy left the field where he had been plowing, riding a mule. On the way home the mule became frightened and threw his rider. As the gear had not been removed, the boy's feet became entangled in the traces, and he was dragged about until the progress of the mule was stopped when a fence was reached. The vicious animal then proceeded to paw the boy's head until it was pounded almost to a jelly.

—The melon crop of south Georgia has been cut short by dry weather.

—The time for enumerating Augusta's population has been extended to July 26th. The first count foots up about 25,000. Nothing less than 40,000 will suit the citizens of that city.

—Conductor Bob Wallace, of the Georgia railroad, has lost his eyesight.

—Macon Telegraph: Atlanta has a new elephant, a fresh lion, seven perspiring candidates for the legislature and any number of dark horses for a dozen other offices.

—Leading alliancemen in Houston county, including Sterling Neil, A. W. Murry, S. F. Dasher, J. M. Culpepper, J. R. James and others, are seeking a charter from the superior court for "The Farmers' Cooperative union." The shares will be $10 each, and the capital stock will be $25,000 or more. The business to be conducted will embrace banking, a cotton warehouse, and all classes of merchandise.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

West End Academy.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As a patron and visitor of West End academy, I desire to say a few things to the board of trustees, in Professor Featherston's behalf and in justification of his assistant teachers, and I trust the board will yet elect Professor Featherston principal of our school, and give him full control of teachers and pupils—in fact, all internal workings of the school.

The fact of teachers being strangers to each other and to the patrons, and especially to the pupils at the beginning of the scholastic year, as was the case with these teachers, is something worthy of consideration on the part of the board in their re-election.

It is a fact that no record of the grades and of the pupils was left on file for the incoming teachers. Last fall term not less than seventy pupils were seated in a room of only fifty desks—not quite so many this spring term, all to be taught, controlled and reported by an assistant teacher.

In the principal's room there were seventy-five pupils and only fifty desks, each student's report numbering from eight to twelve different studies, three grades for him to teach and overlook the workings of the entire school. For a boy to make the progress of broad, thorough knowledge that my son has made, convinces me that Professor Featherston is one of Georgia's best teachers.

It is clear that a crowded room is harder to keep in order than where is plenty of space.

At the end of the fall term two new assistants were elected, and had to teach the children and rules and regulations of the school. A new grade was put into the course of study, which caused dissatisfaction—for some pupils were not promoted. This was done, so the principal and his assistants should have two grades each.

A principal has a hard place to fill with all the enumerated work to do. If an assistant does a wrong the blame is attached to the principal, when he has no power to remove or to elect. Any failure on the part of an assistant ought not to reflect upon the principal.

The course of study fixed by the board is very unsatisfactory to a great many of the patrons, and thus works against the school; but the principal has no power to make any changes to suit pupils and patrons.

Just on the eve of preparation for the commencement exercises, a few members of the board met and decided that Professor Featherston should not be re-elected for another year, which was exceedingly unjust to this faithful worker and his pupil.

Again, a day before his public exercises were to take place this same committee visited his school room and said that it was the wish of the board to have no exercises at night for fear order could not be kept.

Now any one can see that all this is unfair and calculated to raise the indignation of the teachers and of the pupils, which it did. I have never seen pupils so unanimously outspoken for their teacher as were Professor Featherston's pupils for him. Every one loves him and showed it on that, occasion.

Now, in conclusion, I would like to repeat that if the board will tender the school to Professor Featherston with all power to govern teachers and pupils, that he will accept it, and go to work and straighten all tangled ends, and the result will be satisfactory to the community of West End.

Let an additional room for public entertainment, etc., be added to the present building.

PATRON AND FRIEND.

A Great Big Kick.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: How long must we endure the intolerable nuisance of what is politely termed the "night soil cart," parading our main streets in the day time? I don't believe any city but Atlanta would allow it, and could our sanitary committee or inspector be induced, when the cart is on "parade," to take a stroll on Capitol avenue, they could, to a very small extent, realize what the citizens of that street have to endure at least three mornings out of the week. Why don't they run the thing at night, or at least keep it off prominent streets?

Has the city any more right to run a nuisance than an individual? That the politely termed "night soil" cart is a nuisance when on parade, I appeal to any one who has unfortunately been within a block of it to decide. A SUFFERER.

"The Negro Question" Discussed by a Black Man.

From the Philadelphia Record.

If you will allow a "colored" reader to express a few words through the columns of your paper regarding the much talked of "negro question" and the "national election bill," I will take advantage of your permission.

Being a native of Danville, Va., and the son of a former slave, I have been living north but a brief period, but from from what I have seen of the two sections I claim the southern negro has more privileges and advantages than his northern brother of the same race. Though I have used my utmost endeavor to avail myself of the "equal rights" so boastingly mentioned by the "friends of the negro" in the north, I am debarred from the workshops, from the counting rooms, from official positions, or from any occupation I may seek, except that which requires me to wear the white apron badge of cook, or waiter, or as a hod carrier. I must seek only the positions least remunerative if not the most menial. When I pass along Lombard street, Philadelphia, I find that prejudice against them has crowded the negroes together like hogs in a pen, and I venture to assert that there is not a spot south of Mason and Dixon's line where the negro is in so much misery, or faces such squalid poverty, as the poor denizens of Lombard street and the other miserable quarters in which he has been compelled, on account of his color, to reside in the "good city of brotherly love." It would be wise to let a little of the sympathy that arises from the love of the brother in black to begin here at home,

The south has done, and is still doing, more for the negro than many suppose. Negroes have been sent from the south to the United States senate, to the lower house of congress, to the state legislature, and they have held minor positions, but I have yet to hear of a "black congressman" from the republican north—a single negro that has ever been considered good enough to hold the position of postmaster or any other position that requires an ounce of brain work. It is well enough to live in the north and talk of negro domination in the south, but where is the northern town, county, city or state that will swallow the same medicine? The northern negro is not born a slave, but he is just as effectually shut out from the advantages of humanity as though the chains were forced upon him. He can never be anything at the north but a "nigger" still, and the maudlin sympathy so freely expressed for the "rights of the negro" down south can be better extended in the north.

Equally as many "outrages" are committed in the city of Philadelphia in one week as in the whole state of Virginia in one year, yet no congressional committee investigates; and but for the "rum" dealt out to the ignorant of both races on election days and other times, the "outrages" in the south would bo seldom heard of. The salvation of the negro north and south is for him to do his own thinking. When they, like the whites, learn to divide on party lines, they will be more respected; but just so long as they allow "pot-house politicians" to dictate their political course, so long as they allow them to keep them in clans, just so long will the whites keep together. Northern whites will not be dominated by the negro, and they cannot force their southern brother to do what they will not do.

The "force bill" will not benefit the negro, but on the one hand it will retard his progress. It is nearly thirty years since the war began. The majority of the old slaves have gone to their quiet home. A negro who can even remember slavery must be about thirty-five years old. To have worked in a field under a master, he must be close to fifty years old. Time and education is healing prejudices, and the two races in the south are drawing nearer together, but this "fire-brand" about to be cast in their midst by the fanatics at Washington will open wounds and result in the downfall of the negro in the end, for should there be a general revolution the whites of the north and south would both unite against him. The strong prejudice right here in the north is alone sufficient proof of my claim. Every blow struck at the whites of the south means two blows on the shoulders of the innocent and industrious negroes, who ask nothing more than the privilege accorded every American, whether he be native or adopted; and if he must fill the menial positions he should at least be assisted to heal prejudice instead of increasing it. THOMAS W. SWANN.

Atco, N. J., June 29, 1890.

The Funding Ceases.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—[Special.]—By the terms of the amended funding law, the funding of North Carolina bonds has ceased. There remains nearly $1,600,000 of bonds in the hands of holders unfunded and not presented to the state treasurer. The act of 1871 enumerated $17,726,000 of bonds as the recognized general debt of the state, and the bonds issued for the old ones bear four per cent interest.

Three at a Time.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Mr. George O'Kelly's wife presented him with triplets on Friday. Two of the children—a boy and a girl—are doing well; the other is dead. Before this, Mr. O'Kelly and his wife had only ten living children in the house with them; now an even dozen bright children enliven the happy home.

THE FEDERAL COURT

THE CLERK MAKING OUT HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

It is a Good Showing—More Than Six Hundred Criminal Cases Disposed of—The Special Term Next Wednesday.

Six hundred criminal cases,
And many more civil suits.

Such is the record of the federal court for the year just past, ending June 30, 1890.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, clerk of the United States court, has been busily engaged for the past few days making out a full report of the number of cases that have been disposed of in the district and circuit courts for the year.

His report will soon be sent to the attorney general at Washington, and it will be a good showing for this district.

Since July 1st, 1889, the court has disposed of 608 criminal cases.

Of these 557 were internal revenue cases, including charges of illicit distilling and selling of intoxicating liquors.

There were nine postoffice cases tried, including such charges as robbing the mails and the like.

Forty-two miscellaneous cases, such as charges of counterfeiting, perjury and the like.

Out of the 608 cases disposed of, 325 resulted in conviction.

One hundred and twenty-nine were acquitted and 154 were nol prossed, discontinued and compromised.

About 363 of these cases are still pending before the court.

Besides these criminal cases, there was a very large civil docket also disposed of within the past year by the court.

The fines and collections accruing from the cases amount to a large sum, and the report which Mr. Fuller will forward, will, indeed, be an excellent showing for the court over which Judge Newman presides.

A SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Newman, who is now summering at Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs, will come to Atlanta within a few days for the purpose of holding a special term of the court.

The special term will be held for one day only, and has been fixed for next Wednesday.

It is called especially for the hearing of the motion for new trial in the case of Christopher Clark, the conspirator.

This case is familiar to the public.

Christopher Clark is the half breed Portuguese who is charged with leading a band of moonshiners in an attack upon some revenue officers.

Since he has been put in jail under his last hearing, he has fallen heir to a large tract of land in Lumpkin county, containing, it is said, gold ore in considerable quantities.

The case is an interesting one, and the motion for a new trial next Wednesday promises to bring out some stirring features.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Story of a Flag Torn Into Tatters at Lee's Surrender.

From the Florida Times-Union.

Dr. W. A. Spence, of this city, was chief surgeon in one of the divisions of the confederate army in Virginia, and served with distinction all through the war. His two sons were also brave soldiers in the service, the younger having shouldered his musket while still a mere boy in years.

On fourth of July last, the significance of the anniversary and its many associations of the past set the doctor and his good wife to thinking of all that they had passed through, especially of their two soldier sons, who long since crossed the dark river. In a well worn pocket book that had belonged to one of their sons, are treasured many little relics of the past, and among them a torn and faded scrap of an old confederate flag, which had waved over their boys at the time of Lee's surrender. Meeting a representative of the Times-Union on independence day, the doctor drew this old wallet tenderly from his pocket and in broken sentences, his voice trembling with emotion, he told the following story:

"On the day of the surrender the Fredericksburg artillery was heavily engaged in the advance. Major Brander came up in great haste with General Lee's orders to stop firing. The battle was lost. Universal distress overwhelmed the troops. There was not a soldier in the ranks who did not give way to tears. General confusion prevailed, and no one seemed to know exactly what to do. My two sons were in that company at the time, and the younger one, William A. Spence, exclaimed to his comrades, 'We will never deliver up our flag!' And at his suggestion the soldiers tore it into fragments and distributed the pieces among the members of the company. I have the two pieces that fell to my sons, who are both dead now. The company had been almost constantly engaged in the Virginia campaigns, and the company's colors had inscribed across them the names of all the twenty-seven battles which the men had fought. The Fredericksburg artillery was composed of the very best material in the army. Its members had been volunteers from the very beginning of the war—young men of the best standing in Virginia, full of patriotism and enthusiasm."

The tears trickled down the old surgeon's wrinkled cheeks as he related the incident, and, as he folded the torn fragment and placed it almost reverentially between the leaves of his pocketbook, the thought came to the Times-Union man that could those mistaken, misguided and prejudiced northerners, who rail at the love of the southern soldier for the flag of the lost cause, have but witnessed this little scene, they would hide their heads in shame that they had ever spoken or penned a word in condemnation of the incident connected with the Lee memorial at Richmond.

In parting, the doctor drew a confederate [illegible] bill from a roll of this money in the old wallet, and said: "Here, take this and keep it. It's not worth much except as a relic. But the little bill brings back the memory of my dead boys to me."

A LOVE STORY IN BLACK.

Distrust, Despair and a Desire for Death Conjured Away by Cupid.

From the Detroit Free Press.

We were waiting at a railroad depot in Louisiana and there was a likely lot of colored people hanging about "to see de kivered cahs" come in, when a black woman suddenly jumped off the platform and laid herself down across the track.

"Heah, you Lucinda, what you doin'?" called a colored man, as he leaped down after her.

"Gwine ter get smashed to squash," she replied.

"What yer gwine to git smashed to squash fur?"

"Kase you dun doan' like me no mo'."

"Hu! Who said I dun didn't like you no mo'?"

"I seed it wid my own eyes."

"What you see, Lucinda?"

"Seed you dun laff at Miss Fox. Let de eangine hurry up an' run ober me and squash me all to muss!"

"Hu! You is foolishness. I neber laffed at Miss Fox. Come away from dar."

"I dun seed you."

"No, you didn't. Gin you my right a'm if I dun laffed at nobody. What I dun laffed fur?"

"Kase you doan' keer fur me no mo'."

"Hu! Ize dyin' fur you."

"Fur shure, Moses?"

"If I dun ain't den I want to be struck dead with thunder."

"Honest?"

"If I was lyin' den let the thunder come."

"Den I won't let the eangine smash me to squash."

"Dat's mo' reasonable. Take my han'."

And they clasped hands and walked up and down the track, each black face wearing a smile of joy, and each heart full of a joy which didn't care a continental cocked hat for the crowd looking on from the platform.

A LIFE LESSON.

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea set blue,
And your play house, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by.
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh.
There! little girl; don't cry!

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

THEY HAVE GONE HOME

THE MISSISSIPPIANS LEFT LAST NIGHT FOR BIRMINGHAM.

They are Delighted With Atlanta and Atlanta Folks Like Them—Resolutions Adopted by the Excursionists.

The Mississippians left last night for Birmingham, where they stop over today on their way home.

They are delighted with Atlanta.

Yesterday they were in the hands of the wholesale merchants of the city. There was no formal programme, but they were shown over the city, visiting the factories, stores and a number of points of interest.

Nearly all of them visited the capitol. Others went to Oakland and Westview, and to Grant park and Ponce de Leon.

They are a business body of men, and really enjoyed the day yesterday with the merchants. The city was theirs, and the red badge was a passport anywhere.

"You see those shoes," remarked one of the most prominent wholesale merchants of the city yesterday. "They are going to Mississippi."

He pointed to a heap of boxes, piled almost to the ceiling and stretching across one end of the store.

"How much?"

"Six hundred and some odd dollars. Now, come down stairs."

There was another heap of dry goods, marked to various points in Mississippi.

"And that's just the beginning," he said, with something like enthusiasm. "Bringing those people here was a good day's work for Atlanta. We never had a cleverer lot of visitors. They mean business, too."

That merchant was one of several. The manufacturers, a number of them, sold considerable bills, and expect to follow up their advantage in the wonderfully rich section of Mississippi just opened up by the Georgia Pacific.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the excursionists at the Kimball house for the purpose of adopting suitable resolutions.

THE CONSTITUTION publishes them, as requested.

Resolved, by the business men of the state of Mississippi, in the city of Atlanta assembled, That we are deeply appreciative and are profoundly grateful for the kind reception and royal hospitality accorded us on this occasion.

Be it further resolved, That it is with pleasurable emotions that we view the rapid progress made by the city of Atlanta in every enterprise that goes to build up and constitute a city of magnificent proportions, and that we wish her the most gratifying success in the rapid strides she is making in commercial importance.

Resolved further, That we tender to the chamber of commerce, and through them to the citizens of Atlanta, our most grateful acknowledgements for the courtesies extended us, and that we shall ever remember this occasion with pleasure.

Resolved further, That we return our thanks to Mrs. Charles Handy, of Atlanta, for the badges furnished the delegates, and also for the beautiful flowers for the ladies of our delegation.

Resolved, further, That by reason of the construction of the Georgia Pacific railroad ample facilities for handling freight are afforded, and it is the desire of our people that a more intimate business relation should exist between the city of Atlanta and the state of Mississippi.

J. W. Griffis, Grenada,
L. S. King, Yazoo Co.,
L. Warfeld, Schula,
J. K. Vardaman, Greenwood,
W. P. Tackett, Lexington,
S. N. Sample, Ebenezer,
Sol Morris, Greenville,
W. G. White, West Point,
Rube Gayden, Winona,
W. C. Shackelford, Water Valley,
Committee.

A Correction.

The following members of the Mississippi excursion were recorded in our last issue as being from Carrollton, Miss., when it should have been from Grenada, Miss.: J. W. Griffith, G. W. Jones, W. E. Smith, Robert Douk, J. T. Thomas, I. W. Buchanan, B. S. Dudley, Edgar West, B. C. Adams, W. F. Martin, and W. M. Mitchell. These men claim to have their names recorded from Grenada, as they compose the delegation from there.

ICES AND FANS

Will Keep You Cool at the First Baptist Entertainment Tonight.

The young people of the First Baptist church have made extraordinary preparations for their meeting tonight.

The devotional exercises will commence promptly at 8:15, and will continue thirty minutes, being interspersed with fine singing and brief talks. Then the social feature of the meeting will begin with the following programme:

Recitation—Master Mark Spyers.
Duet—Messrs. O'Connor and Spencer.
Solo—Mrs. Carter.
Reading—Miss Opella Davis.

After this, refreshments will be served.

No admission will be charged.

And it will cost nothing to get out.

These meetings are increasing in interest regardless of the dull season. The average attendance is about fifty.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday.—The Races.

At Philadelphia—[League.]—Philadelphia, 6; base hits, 9; errors, 3. Cincinnati, 1; base hits, 3; errors, 2. Batteries—Gleason and Clements; Rhines and Harrington.

At New York—[League]—New York, 2; base hits, 5; errors, 4. Chicago, 3; base hits, 4; errors, 1. Batteries—Rusie, Clark and Murphy; Hutchinson and Kittridge.

At Philadelphia—[Brotherhood.]—Philadelphia, 0; base hits, 4; errors, 2. Pittsburg, 16; base hits, 19; errors, 1. Batteries—Cunningham and Milligan; Maul and Quinn.

At Brooklyn—[League.]—Cleveland, 3; base hits, 5; errors, 1. Brooklyn, 6; base hits, 8; errors, 0. Batteries—Beaton and Zimmer; Lovett and Bushong.

At Brooklyn—[Brotherhood.]—Brooklyn, 15; base hits, 16; errors, 3. Chicago, 9; base hits, 13; errors, 9. Batteries—Weying and Kinslow; Baldwin and Farrell.

At New York—[Brotherhood]—New York, 18; base hits, 20; errors, 8. Buffalo, 4; base hits, 4; errors, 8. Batteries—J. Ewing, Ewing and Vaughn; Merson and Halligan.

At Boston—[Brotherhood]—Boston, 16; base hits 18; errors, 4. Cleveland, 8; base hits, 18; errors, 6. Batteries—Gumbert and Swett; McGill and Brennan.

At Boston—[League.]—Boston, 19; base hits, 21; errors, 2. Pittsburg, 7; base hits, 6; errors, 4. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett; Baker, Bowman and Wilson.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3; base hits, 7; errors, 4. Athletics, 1; base hits, 1; errors, 2. Batteries—Meekin and Weckbecker; Seward and Robinson.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 5; base hits, 11; errors, 6. Syracuse, 12; base hits, 12; errors, 3. Batteries—Wittrock and Welsh; Keefe and O'Rourke.

At Columbus—Columbus, 6; base hits, 9; errors, 4. Rochester, 7; base hits, 9; errors, 4. Batteries—Gastright and O'Connor; Callahan and McGuire.

At Toledo—Toledo, 9; base hits, 13; errors, 0. Brooklyn, 3; base hits, 8; errors, 4. Batteries—Cushman and Sage; Mattimore and Toy.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, July 9.—First race, five furlongs, France won, Hemet second, General Gordon third. Time, 1:03.

Second race, five furlongs, Prince Edward won, Manhattan second, John Atwood third. Time, 1:03¼.

Third race, six furlongs, Early Blossom won, Nubian second, Contessa Filly third. Time, 1:18¼.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Tattler won, William Daly, Jr., second, Falcon third. Time, 1:50.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, Tanner won, Cousin Jeems second, Glory third. Time, 1:28.

Sixth race, mile and a half, over six hurdles, Pat Oakley won, Sanford second, Blue Day third. Time, 2:52¼.

Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The only favorite winning today was Al Farrow. The track was fast.

First race, five furlongs, Palfiena won, Blackburn second, Miss Barnes third. Time 1:03½.

Second race, five furlongs, Labold won, May Thornton second, King Solomon third. Time 1:03¾.

Third race, one mile, Oklahoma Kid won, Mary J. second, Happiness third. Time 1:44¼.

Fourth race, Great Western handicap sweepstakes for all ages, mile and a half. Starters: Bonita, Woodcraft, Business, Los Angeles, Jaja, Wary, Ed McGinniss, Almount, Outbound. Almount got off in the lead and there was nothing else in it. Los Angeles and Woodcraft kept well up. The running was in this order from the start to the finish, Almount winning easily, Los Angeles second, Woodcraft third. Time 2:36.

Fifth race, mile and a furlong, Al Farrow won, Cecil B. second, Sallie Byrnes third. Time 1:55.

Sixth race, mile heat. Longshot won, Quotation second, Brandolette third. Time 1:43.

DIAMOND RINGS STOLEN.

Valuable Jewelry Recovered By Chief Connolly Yesterday.

Chief Connolly yesterday recovered about $1,000 worth of stolen jewelry.

Some three weeks ago Colonel J. W. Thomas, president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, with his family, was a guest at the Lookout inn on Lookout mountain.

While there seven valuable rings were stolen from his wife's dressing case, with other jewelry. The rings were diamonds, emeralds and opals.

Descriptions were sent to the police all over the country, in the hope of catching the thief and, if possible, recovering the stolen jewelry.

A day or two ago a negro by the name of Will Williams was arrested in Knoxville, and three of the stolen rings and a watch were found upon him.

From this negro enough was learned to justify the belief that the other rings had been disposed of in Atlanta. Chief Atkins, of Knoxville, wired Chief Connolly, and a search was at once commenced.

Chief Connolly finally found two of the rings yesterday. One was a magnificent solitaire diamond, and the other a cluster of diamonds with a beautiful emerald in the center.

These rings had been pawned for $15 at a broker's office by a negro.

Later in the day Chief Connolly found a third ring, a cluster of three large diamonds, with the band cut from a gold coin.

The fourth ring was located by the chief, and today it will be secured and turned over to the owner with the others.

Colonel Thomas will be notified at once that the jewelry is in the chief's possession subject to his order upon identification. No reward was offered for the recovery of the rings.

Chief Connolly did a good piece of work in capturing this stolen property.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOK.

Home Again.—Yesterday Mr. H. M. Patterson arrived home after several weeks spent in Cincinnati and Delaware, Ohio, on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Two Jenkins Streets.—Said a gentleman yesterday: "Do you know the fact that there are two Nos. 20 Jenkins street has caused me a great deal of annoyance? I have had consignments of beer on several occasions, in bottles, with inquiries as to how many empty bottles I had on hand; and various other annoyances growing out of the fact that I am at No. 20 West Jenkins, and somebody else who deals in such things resides at the other No. 20 Jenkins. This is one of the beauties of our street numbers as they now stand.

Off on Vacation.—The Hebrew congregation has granted Rabbi Leo Reich two weeks' vacation, during which he will visit the rabbinical conference in Cleveland, Ohio. The choir has also been granted leave of absence, and there will be no services at the synagogue in the meantime.

A New Uniform.—The Atlanta Artillery has closed a contract with Mr. Lilly for fatigue uniforms that are to be almost identical with the officers' uniforms of the regular army. The uniforms will be ready by the company's anniversary, which is but a few weeks off.

Gifts for the Zoo.—Yesterday Mr. Emil Frank presented to the Gress zoo a splendid specimen of the heron crane measuring forty-five inches from tip to tip, gray and white in color. It was caught on the Savannah river and will be called Frank, after the donor, whom everybody knows as one of the most genial of all traveling men.

Mr. George Ware, of Ware & Owens, presented a beautiful owl, that will prove an interesting addition to the bird cages at the zoo.

Dr. Hawthorne Has a Rest.—Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne will preach next Sunday his last sermon before taking his summer vacation. Last night at the church, before the doctor appeared, his congregation decided to give him a summer's rest. Dr. Hawthorne will spend the summer in Virginia.

A Big Land Sale.—On Friday, July 11th, Mr. James T. Carter, the well known real estate agent, will conduct his great midsummer sale of 128 superb building lots on the new dummy line. The lots will be auctioned by Mr. Thomas Wellham, the well known auctioneer, and will be sold on monthly installments, with small cash payment. Refreshments will be served on the grounds, free transportation will be furnisded, and the sale bids fair to be one of the biggest real estate events of the year.

The Grocers and Their Debtors.—A meeting of the Grocers' Protective association took place yesterday afternoon. It was called to order by President I. S. Mitchell. After the routine business, the secretary stated that he had secured the chamber of commerce for July 24th, 25th and 26th for the use of the merchants' convention.

Messrs. A. W. Farlinger, C. K. Buzber and George M. Hope were appointed a committee to confer with the railroads and hotels, with regard to securing reduced rates for those who attend the merchants' convention.

The secretary was instructed to send copies of a circular letter to leading merchants and newspapers over the state calling this convention. Other arrangements for the convention were instructed to be made.

A circular letter has been issued, setting forth the purposes of that convention, which are to adopt some method for securing such legislation as will give the merchants protection from their debtors.

The Retail Butchers Meet.—This afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, there will be an important meeting of the Retail Butchers' association at the office of Mr. C. A. Rauschenberg, 133 Whitehall street.

To Resign His Position.—Mr. H. N. Starnes, the assistant state school commissioner, will soon resign his position to engage in the insurance business. The state will thus lose a competent and faithful official, whose ability and energy will command for him greater financial success than the average public servant enjoys.

A Big Powwow—Last night Cherokee tribe No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men enjoyed a big powwow at their wigwam, corner Alabama and Broad streets. The occasion was the conferring of degrees on a number of prominent members of the tribe.

Slowly Improving.—The friends of Mr. P. J. Wallace will be glad to learn that he is slowly improving. He has been quite ill for three weeks at his home No. 101 East Simpson street, but there are strong hopes now of his early recovery.

To Practice in Atlanta.—Mr. Lee Black, an old Atlanta boy, after having completed his law studies at the University of Virginia, has returned to Atlanta, and will be associated with Mr. W. W. Haden in the practice of law, at No. 21½ East Alabama street.

Burglars at the Executive Mansion.—The governor's mansion was burglarized Tuesday night. Yesterday morning the fact was reported at the police station. Governor Gordon's gold watch and chain, and several dollars in silver were stolen. The watch, which was taken from the governor's clothes which were lying by his bedside on a chair, was engraved with his name. It was a bold robbery, and so far the police have not been able to catch the guilty parties.

The Northen Headquarters.—For the past few days all life seems to have died from the gubernatorial race, and not a word is spoken about the future outlook. The Northen club rooms have not witnessed a single meeting of the members this week. Colonel Northern himself is quietly resting on his oars at home in Hancock county, and things seem to have crystalized in very truth. The club rooms are opened every day and every friend of Colonel Northen is invited to visit the headquarters for any information about the race.

Meantime the counties all over the state continue to fall in line, and they are all for Northen.

Both Legs Broken.

WADLEY, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Mr. C. M. Bailie, of Oconee, Ga., a carpenter in the employment of the Central railway, had both his legs broken below the knee this morning, while unloading a car of lumber. He was standing on the car, when he saw the lumber was going to fall. He jumped to the ground, and the lumber fell on him. The surgeons think his right leg will have to be amputated.

Mr. E. A. Garlic, one of Wadley's most prominent citizens, departed this morning for Atlanta, to accept a position as bookkeeper for the Southern Lumber company.

Opposed to the Force Bill.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—[Special.]—The republicans here are indulging in some strong talk against the federal electeon law, now before congress. It is understood that A. W. Shaffer, Raleigh's postmaster, has denounced it as a pusillanimous and cowardly measure. There is a sentiment crystalizing to the effect that any republican who signs a petition to put the law in operation in this section must be "crucified."

Burial of Mrs. Dunbar.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dunbar, the wife of the late Dr. J. W. Dunbar, was buried in this city. She died at Americus yesterday, at the age of seventy years. She was loved by all who knew her, and her death was regretted by many friends.

JOHN A. WEBB KILLED.

AN ATLANTA ENGINEER TORN TO PIECES.

A Collision on the Louisville and Nashville in Alabama Results in the Death of a Well Known Atlantian.

John A. Webb, a locomotive engineer well known in Atlanta, where he lived for years, was killed in a collision near Clear Creek, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, yesterday morning.

His remains will be brought to Atlanta for burial.

Engineer Webb began his career as a railroad man on the Western and Atlantic road. Year after year he made the run from Atlanta to Chattanooga and back without accident, all the time winning the confidence of the railroad officials.

Then after the Georgia Pacific road was completed to Birmingham Engineer Webb began a run from Atlanta to the Magic City.

Over there he became fascinated with the Louisville and Nashville system, and securing an engine commenced driving between Birmingham and Montgomery.

And it was upon that line he was killed.

Engineer Webb was well known in Atlanta and had many friends throughout the city. Several years ago he married Miss Hannah Haney, daughter of Mr. Thomas Haney and sister to Mr. Henry Haney and Mr. Tom Haney and Mrs. Kate Edwards.

Immediatelp after information of the sad death was received in Atlanta Mr. Tom Haney left for Birmingham, and will reach the city this morning with the body.

Of Engineer Webb's death a special to THE CONSTITUTION from Birmingham shys:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 9.—[Special.]—Two railroad men, an engineer and conductor, both sober and reliable, who had run years without an accident for once, forgot their orders and six lives paid the penalty of their carelessness.

A passenger and freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, both running thirty miles an hour, collided this morning near Clear Creek station, forty miles south of this city.

The passenger train had orders to take the siding at Clear Creek, but the orders were forgotten.

In a deep cut, where there is a short curve, the engines came together and five men were instantly killed and a sixth fatally injured.

There was no time to jump and the engineers and firemen were caught in their cabs, crushed into shapeless masses of flesh and blood, and buried under the wreck.

The dead are:

John Green, engineer of passenger train No. 9.

John A. Webb, engineer extra north bound freight.

Bob Wilson, colored, foreman of passenger train No. 9.

Jim Armistead, colored, fireman of north bound extra freight train.

John Parr, white boy seventeen years old, a pumpman at Calera, who was riding on the passenger engine.

Extra Fireman Ben Sweep, colored, who was on the engine of the freight, was fatally injured.

No passengers were seriously hurt, but they had a narrow escape. Two empty coaches being carried to Montgomery had been placed next to the engine. These were crushed into kindling wood, but they saved the lives of the passengers.

The damage from the wreck was great.

When the immense freight locomotive struck the small passenger engine it tore it to pieces and knocked it from the track, ploughing into the embankment.

Two forward freight cars of the extra were smashed into the tender by the force of the shock and wrecked. Both tenders and engines were overturned and literally torn to pieces.

The firemen who were killed were in the engines and were buried in the debris of smashed cars, demolished engines and tons of coal.

It was several hours before the bodies of Engineers Green and Webb were found, and when they were they had to be dug out of the debris. The bodies were fearfully mangled and crushed, and terribly burned by escaping steam.

The two dead negroes met a similar fate, as did Pumpman Parr. The passenger train was known as the Montgomery accommodation. It left here at 3:45 a. m., and at Calera, thirty miles south, received orders:

"Pass an extra freight, bound north, at Clear Creek."

Conductor Keys and Engineer Green both signed the order. They stopped at Clear Creek to take on passengers, but, forgetting all about the order to pass the freight, proceeded. A mile below, the collision occurred.

The bodies of the dead were brought here this afternoon to be prepared for burial.

Engineer Green was a brother of Judge Samuel Green, of the criminal court of this city. He was to have been married next week.

Engineer John Webb, of the extra freight who was killed, was about forty years of age. He leaves a wife and several children, who are said to live at Atlanta.

Both engineers had been in the employ of the company for several years, and were careful, competent men.

Conductor Keys who, with Engineer Green, was responsible for the collision, came back to the city this afternoon. He is nearly crazy with grief and remorse, and has so far made no statement for publication. The track was cleared late this afternoon.

The body of Engineer John Webb will be sent to Attanta for burial tonight. It is mutilated beyond recognition, the face and head having been badly scalded by escaping steam. Webb was for several years an engineer on the Georgia Pacific railroad.

Engineer Webb will be laid to rest in Oakland cemetery this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The Engineers' brotherhood will have charge of the funeral, and this order from the chief engineer has been promulgated:

ATTENTION B. OF L. E.

Members of divisions No. 207 and 368 are requested to meet at the hall of division No. 207, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to attend the funeral of Brother John A. Webb.
J. N. ANTHONY,
Chief Engineer.

The remains will be taken from the union depot this morning to Mr. T. W. Haney's residence, 129 Davis street, whence the funeral will occur.

Mr. Haney leaves a wife and two children. He carried a brotherhood insurance of $3,000 and a company policy of $1,500.

He was about thirty-eight years of age.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Futures opened at an advance of five points on near and partially one point on late months, closing barely steady at two points advance on July, unchanged on August, and four to five points decline on the other months from yesterday's closing prices. The market during the first hour was quite buoyant for this crop, but the next was dragging, and shortly before noon a general decline set in, under sales to realize. The early advance was due to much better reports from Liverpool on early deliveries and the continuation of the "corner" scare on August. But prices readily gave way when the demand was at all freely met. Crop accounts were generally very good. A dispatch to Hubbard, Price & Co. predicted new cotton from the Carolinas early in August. A bale of new cotton was reported received at Galveston. Cotton on spot was one-sixteenth dearer, and fairly active for home consumption.

PERSONAL.

DANIEL & PENDERGRASS, furniture, wall paper window shades. 49 Marietta street. Telephone 77

DELKIN & GIRARDEAU, real estate and renting agents, 4 E. Alabama st. dlm

Bowden Lithia Water is Natural.

Bowden Lithia Water cures Rheumatism.

THE COLORED TROOPS

From Over the State Will Enjoy a Gala Day at Piedmont Park.

The colored militia companies will enjoy a big day at Piedmont park, on Monday, July 14th. There will be a grand prize drill and barbecue and various other amusements. This will give everybody an opportunity to spend a pleasant day at the fair grounds. The following will be the prizes: First prize, $50; second prize, $35; third prize, $15; also $5 in gold to the man who runs fifty yards and pulls off the goose's head.

The following companies have been invited and are expected to be present:

Lincoln Guards, of Macon, commanded by Captain F. Disroom, will arrive at 11 o'clock, Monday, July 14th.

Columbus Volunteers, commanded by Captain N. T. Humphrey.

Georgia Cadets, commanded by Captain M. H. Bentley. Fulton Guards, commanded y Captain Anbdrew Hill.

Governor's Volunteers, commanded by Captain Jackson McHenry.

Each company is required to drill twenty-one men, rank and file.

Captain M. H. Bentley, the senior captain of the Atlanta companies, desires that all the companies turn out in force at 9 o'clock Monday morning, to receive the visitors as they arrive.

The racing feature will be one of the most novel that has ever been gotten up by the colored people of Atlanta. Each man will ride his own horse.

Among the entries so far are "Dexter," by Jones Cox, and "Jones," by Dock Russell.

There will be a number of other flyers ridden by their owners, and the races will be very exciting.

The companies will march to the Exposition grounds at 12:30 with brass and string bands, and the following will act as marshals of the day: W. H. Brown, J. Crowley, Gus Davis, C. McHenry. Committee—Captain M. H. Bentley, chairman; Captain Andrew Hill, Captain J. McHenry, manager.

Refreshments of all kinds will be on the grounds. All that desire to sell or have stands will apply to the committee. No whisky or beer will be allowed on the grounds. There will be police officers to see that order is preserved.

Arrangements have been made with the Fulton County Street railroad company to carry all people to the grand central gates. The Georgia Cadets will also have an entertainment at 95 South Broad street in the evening.

Admission to the fair grounds will be 25 cents.

There wili be an old fashioned barbecue, managed by J. W. Palmer, Robert Screen, and other adepts in the art of cooking meat in this fashion.

Monday night, July 14th, at the Domestic hall, the Governor's Volunteers will entertain the visiting companies. Bishop Turner will deliver the prizes to winning companies at this hall. The fair will continue Tuesday, July 15th, and Wednesday, July 16th. A committee of managers will sell tickets for a prize of their own selection. Admission Monday night, 25c; other two nights 15c, or two for 25c. All visiting companies admitted free.

Committee of Arrangements—George Grier, N. D. Pitts, Frank Love, R. B. Kelley, Sergeant H. Matthews, W. A. Anderson, Corporal Cannon, Charlie Gates, Henry Fain, J. T. Suttles.

The companies are anxious to have their friends, white as well as colored, to come out and patronize them, as they are anxious to go to Columbus July 26th, and will need money to defray their expenses.

NOTES FROM AUGUSTA.

An Escape From Drowning—Visitors From California.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—Mr. Gordon Harker, son of the late Dr. E. W. Harker, narrowly escaped drowning this afternoon in Butler's pond, in South Carolina. He is subject to nervous attacks, and was seized with one while in the water. It was a long time after he was rescued from the water before consciousness returned, and it was feared for awhile that he would not recover.

The superior court finally adjourned for the term today, until the third Monday in October. Jurors for the next terms were drawn, and the personnel of the grand jury is very fine.

The annual barbecue of the police force was enjoyed at the Platz today by Augusta's "finest" and their families. The day was spent in target shooting, dancing, tenpins and eating.

Judge Walter H. Levy, and Misses. Lawler, Fair and Kelly, of San Francisco, who have been the recipients of much attention in Augusta the past few days, left tonight for California via Chicago.

The Langley Manufacturing company declared a three per cent semi annual dividend today. The cotton mills are all doing well and anticipate a big fall and winter business.

Contract for the Southbound Road.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The contract was let yesterday for the first section of the Southbound railroad. The section extends from Savannah to a point two miles north of the Savannah river. Major Louis McLain, the well known builder and engineer, was given the contract. He will build all the road. The first section is to be finished December 1st.

IN CHAINS FOR LIFE.

REVIERE ON HIS WAY TO THE PENITENTIARY.

He Sleeps in the Stationhouse Last Night—A Reporter Talks With Him, and Old Limerick Has His Say.

A. D. Reviere, under life sentence for the killing of the unknown tramp, was brought to the station house yesterday.

Penitentiary Guard Turner had Reviere in charge. He is taking him to the penitentiary, where, unless pardon comes to his release, he will live the balance of his days.

Sentence was passed upon Reviere by the DeKalb court last April, since which time negotiations for a new trial have been pending.

He was arrested for the killing of the unknown crook on April 2d, a year ago. Today he will begin his long, lonesome sentence at Grady's camp, near Cedartown. His work will be in digging ore.

Reviere was seen by a CONSTITUTION reporter in his cell last night.

He was neatly and cleanly dressed with a laundried collar and a fancy cravat. Apparently, he has been in excellent health, and his long confinement has made little change in his form or features.

He was stretched upon a blanket laid near the front bars of his cell, in his shirt sleeves, when the reporter paid his visit.

Reviere does not talk much, but what he does say is spoken simply and with a freedom not altogether characteristic of convicts.

His first words were about the jail—the one he was in and the one he had quitted in DeKalb a few hours previous.

"I expected to find this place full of prisoners," he said, "but it looks like I'll not have much company tonight."

The station house was almost deserted, except for old Limerick, who was strictly sober from a twenty-four hours' confinement, and one or two other occupants.

"That jail down there where I have been staying is a good one," he continued, "and the sheriff is one of the best men I ever saw. He treated me kindly all the time I was in his charge."

"How do you feel about your sentence," he was asked.

"Well, it's pretty hard to bear, but when a man makes up his mind about a thing the battle's half fought. I have thought it over a great deal, and I had rather go up for life than for ten or fifteen years. If I went for ten years, I never would be worth anything when I got out, so I am resigned to whatever comes."

"How about a new trial?"

"There is a motion before the court now, but I have decided not to push it."

Old Limerick, whose prestige gives him the liberty of the cage corridor, immediately took a great liking to Reviere.

"Ah, me bhoy," said he, shuffling up to the door of the convict's cage and reaching out his long, gaunt hand until it almost went between the bars, "me bhoy, ye can be pardoned. I'll carry th' word to Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, meself, fur it's himself that can let ye out if yer father lived in th' narth an' niver owned twenty-five niggers. I've pladed the law meself and kin tell ye the trnth av it."

"Do you look for a pardon," the prisoner was asked.

"Of course I hope for pardon, but I don't know that I look for it."

Reviere was asked how old he was. He said that he was in his twenty-sixth year, at which Old Limerick again struck in.

"Thin ye ken go fur farteen years, and thin ye'll be pardoned fur sartin. Many's the one that's been there afore ye an' they's been pardoned too. There was once a man in this town, Alex Stephens was his name. Ah, he was the good un to them that got in thrubble. But it's not Gin'ral Gardin that'll do it, but Harrison, of Indiana, himself."

Old Limerick was very cheerful over Reviere's prospects for pardon, and all night long, at intervals, his discordant dissertations upon the prevailing misfitness of things came faintly through the barred doors.

Reviere talked politics some, in preference to a distasteful rehearsal of what has been printed many times already. He wanted to know what Colonel Northen's chances were, and said he was glad to hear that his election to the governorship was almost a certainty. He spoke some of his former life, of his mother's death when he was four years old, and then of his bringing up by relatives.

Altogether, he was in good spirits for a man on his way to a life-term in chains.

Improving Crawfish Springs.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 9.—[Special.]—Several hundred convicts are working at Crawfish Springs, Ga., on the mineral road to the Round mountain coal fields. The road will be twelve miles long, rising by an easy grade to the top of the mountain. A large lake will be built at Crawfish, around it being a driveway forty feet wide and three miles long. A large hotel will be built, and a dam ten feet high will be constructed to get a sufficient fall to drive a wheel to pump water for the town, and one to drive a fan to keep the hotel cool.

A Well Organized Gang.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 9.—[Special.]—Burglars are again abroad in the city. Several residences on Mission Ridge and in the suburbs of the city were broken into last night, and a quantity of goods taken. The police believe a well organized gang of thieves from the north are operating here.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Shown by the United States and Canadian Government tests superior to all others in strength and leavening power.

Shown by the Ohio State Official tests superior to all others in purity. No other baking powder was found to contain less than 10 per cent. of impurity.

Shown by the New Jersey State official tests superior to all others in practical use. The only baking powder giving off its leavening gas evenly during the whole process of baking.

Shown by all tests, official and practical, scientific and domestic, a pure, wholesome cream of tartar baking powder, of highest possible leavening power, and superior to all other leavening agents for the production of the finest-flavored, most delicate, healthful, and palatable food.

Light Sweet Wholesome Bread
Delicious Pastry

At Wholesale by B. C. Boyltonand Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW ENAMLED STEEEL WARE?

This is of a beautiful shade of blue enamel on the outside, and white enamel lining. We are the only Atlanta dealers in this

FINE GRADE OF IMPORTED WARE

It has been THOROUGHLY TESTED for years in GERMANY and BELGIUM, where it is made. Try it and be convinced that it is the best ware for household utensils ever brought on the market.

—"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."—

We can furnish the following 5 sizes of WASH BASINS. (These we have also in nicely mottled blue and white.)

3 styles and 14 sizes of KETTLES.
4 sizes ROUND BAKING PANS.
4 styles and 17 sizes SAUCE PANS.
2 styles and 4 sizes of WATER PAILS.
6 sizes ROASTING PANS.
2 sizes DEEP STEW PANS.

Also pie plates, cups and saucers, pudding pans and oval dish pans, etc., etc. Just the thing for private families, boarding houses and hotels.

KING HARDWARE CO., 49 Peachtree St.

5p-tf.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR ABSOLUTELY THE BEST BAKING POWDER
CLEVELAND'S
SUPERIOR
PURITY
STRENGTH
PERFECTION
BAKING POWDER
POUND
NEW LABEL

Absolutely the Best.

A pure cream of tartar powder. All the ingredients used are pure and wholesome, and are published on every label. One Trial Proves its Superiority.

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The Alaska

Possesses the Following Points

OVER :-: ALL :-: OTHER :-: REFRIGERATORS

1st. The preservation of perishable foods.

2d. The disposal of the foul vapors which constantly exhale from provisions.

3d. Dryness of atmosphere in the provision chamber.

4th. Low and unvarying temperature.

5th. An economical use of ice.

6th. A rapid and perfect circulation of air from the provision chamber to the ice chest.

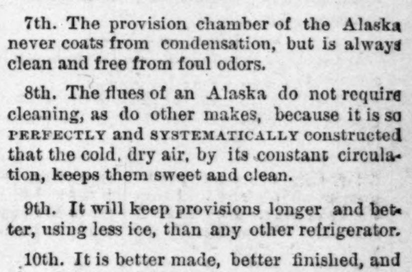
7th. The provision chamber of the Alaska never coats from condensation, but is always clean and free from foul odors.

8th. The flues of an Alaska do not require cleaning, as do other makes, because it is so PERFECTLY and SYSTEMATICALLY constructed that the cold, dry air, by its constant circulation, keeps them sweet and clean.

9th. It will keep provisions longer and better, using less ice, than any other refrigerator.

10th. It is better made, better finished, and gives better satisfaction.

SOLE AGENTS,
DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
45 Peachtree Street, Atlanta.
may29-d1y-5th p


USED ON ALL RAIL ROADS
THE STEVENS

WATCH

UNEQUALED FOR ACCURACY AND DURABILITY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 Whitehall Street, - ATLANTA, GA.

WE DON'T intend to carry over any Summer Suits when lower prices will clear them out.

July shall see the last of our Spring Clothing as far as Cassimeres—light and dark—are concerned. The best things are going; you have no idea for how little money. Suits that you can now buy at from $7 to $15, were considered very good values at $12, $16, $18 and $20. To clear the counters, is at present our only object, and these "Midsummer Special Prices" will do the work.

However, thin goods are not being neglected; plenty of light weight coats and vests—all styles, all qualities; they are cool, comfortable and nobby. Prices right, and you'll think as we do about 'em, too.

A. ROSENFELD & SON,
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,
24 Whitehall,
CORNER ALABAMA STREET.

COTTON-SEED OIL MILLS

We are making various sizes from the Plantation Mills of 5 tons to the large city mill of 50 tons per day. Our mills have all the latest modern improvements in machinery, and produce the very best results. Send for circular.

CARDWELL MACHINE CO.,
RICHMOND, VA.
june19—13d tues thur sat

A FAIR WOMAN

SENDS A BULLET THROUGH HER HEART.

Miss Genevieve Greene, an Art Teacher, Commits Suicide in Newnan—Dr. McGuire's Rash Act in Augusta.

NEWNAN, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—At 5 o'clock this evening a beautiful young lady called at the law office of Wilcoxon & Wright.

In about five minutes Mr. Wright emerged from the room, closing the door behind him.

Before he was out more than a minute a pistol shot was heard from the room. Mr. Wright rushed back, to find the young lady sitting in a chair dead, the pistol in her hand, while the bullet had been discharged into her heart.

WHO THE GIRL WAS.

Miss Genevieve Greene was a stylish looking young lady. She arrived from West Point on the 21st of June and registered at the Virginia house. She was by profession an art teacher, having followed that calling in West Point. Her purpose in coming to Newnan was to organize a summer art class.

Failing in this, and being without money, she called on Mr. Wright for assistance. She told the story of her life, being a native of Fairhaven, Vermont. Mr. Wright at once volunteered to assist the lady, and stepped out a few moments to enlist one or two other gentlemen in his work.

HER LAST MESSAGE.

On a scratch pad, which rested on Mr. Wright's desk, and in front of the lady, written in pencil, were the words:

"Tell Fred R. Greene, of Ogden, Utah, W. H. Greene, of Fairhaven, Vermont, and R. W. Wood, of West Point, Ga., that I have done no wrong."

The girl was decidedly pretty.

An Augusta Suicide.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—The boarders at the Adkins house were shocked this morning by the discovery, by the chambermaid, of the dead body of Dr. William Maguire, in his room, No. 25, on the second floor. Since the discovery of the suicide's body this morning, the night watchman of the Adkins house remembers having heard a noise like a pistol shot during the night. He made a tour of the buildings afterwards, and finding everything quiet, supposed he had been misled by some noise elsewhere.

THE DISCOVERY MADE.

When Dora Thompson, the chambermaid, entered Dr. Maguire's room this morning, she was horrified to see the bed drenched with blood and the body of Dr. Maguire lying across it, with his feet on the floor, and a pistol near by. She screamed, and the room was soon filled with others, attracted by her cries. No note or explanation of any kind was left by the dead man. He was clad only in his night shirt, and was evidently just ready to retire when the shot was fired. It is barely possible that it might have been an accident while attempting to put his pistol beneath his pillow, but the fact that once before Dr. Maguire nttempted suicide, and that he has been dissipating heavily of late are considered satisfactory evidence of suicide. The bullet entered the brain above the right ear and temple. Dr. Maguire was an Irishman, born near Inniskillen in the northern part of Ireland. He came to Augusta about six years ago from New York, and after working as dry goods clerk for awhile, set himself up as a veterinary surgeon. He was about forty years old, always courteous and well dressed. Whisky and women have brought his ruin.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide and he was buried this afternoon on account of the hot weather and time which the body had been without attention, after death.

A CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fourth District Seems to be Badly Mixed Up.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—[Special.]—Congressional matters in the fourth district are becoming lively. So far only two of the counties have expressed any preference. The majority of Chatham county delegates will vote for W. F. Stroud against Hon. B. H. Bunn, the present representative. Orange is particularly solid for Stroud. Mr. J. C. Scarboro, present commissioner of labor statistics, is developing strength in Wake and Johnson, principally from the Farmers' Alliance. Other counties except Nash, which is solid for Bunn, have not expressed a preference, but it is generally understood that there is a desire to vote for some of the new candidates. The conditions mean that no man will be strong enough to secure the nomination on the first ballot. If this shall be, another nomination will be made before the second ballot, and that nomination will be Mr. N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, who is the present chairman of the fourth congressional democratic executive committee. Two months ago strong and influential friends requested permission to put his name before the district, but he declined because he thought Mr. Bunn should have another term, and did not want to stand in his way. But it is definitely understood that he is willing to become a candidate when the last doubt of Bunn's nomination shall become apparent, and it is thought the first ballot will settle this matter. It is also understood that Bunn's full following will go to Broughton, when it appears, if it shall, that Bunn's chances are weak. There is a strong sentiment in favor of Mr. Broughton, but it has not been made active on account of his declination to become an opponent of Mr. Bunn.

TO FREE THE BLACK VOTER

From the Bulldozing Interference of His Own Race.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—[Special.]—A member of the legislature declares it to be his purpose to introduce a new and important election bill at the extra session, which, it is supposed, will be called this fall or winter. This measure, it is supposed, is to be practically the Australian ballot plan, modified and adapted to meet the special need of the south Its chief object will be to permit the negro to vote without dictation or influence of the whipper in and political conjurers of their race. Of course, such measure could not apply to the federal elections in the event of the passage by congress of a force bill.

At the last session of the legislature several bills were introduced to effect important changes in the present system, but none of them promised to affect the relief desired. The great point is to provide a law which will permit the colored vote to be isolated from the bulldozers of his own race male and female, and cast an unbiased ballot. This, the measure which, it is said, will probably be introduced this session, will endeavor to accomplish.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

For the Calamity at Farm Hill Mine?—The Investigation.

DUNBAR, Pa., July 9.—The coroner's inquest has become a fight as to who is to shoulder the responsibility for the disaster—the owners, inspectors or mine boss. Inspector Keighley admitted that he had told a committee of miners that he would close the mine if it was as bad as they thought; and that he found its condition worse than they thought. Neither he nor the other inspectors could have closed the mine without a lawsuit, as the mine boss had made a report that fatal morning saying there was no gas in the mine.

John Kerwin, who drove his pick into the bore hole, told a dramatic story of the ensuing rush of water and gas, and the final explosion. Experts testified that they would have used a small drill in boring into the hole instead of allowing a man to pick in it. It developed that the company had made promises to remedy defects in the mine.

MRS. GOULD'S DIRK

WHICH ENDED THE LIFE OF HER HUSBAND.

The People Well Known in Atlanta, Who Played the Prominent Part in the Murphy, N. C., Tragedy.

MURPHY, N. C., July 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lillie Gould, who killed her husband, Mr. Charles N. Gould, by stabbing last Wednesday night, has been acquitted on preliminary trial.

The tragedy is a very sensational one, and ever since it occurred a great deal of interest has been manifested in the killing and its attendant circumstances. The Goulds are people of means, the man who was killed being worth considerable money. He was in no particular business, but with his wife traveled about over the country enjoying their wealth.

While stopping here Gould and his wife indulged themselves freely in the stimulus of intoxicating liquors. They were on frequent jamborees, Gould especially. When under the touch of liquor, Gould was extremely hilarious, and it was his delight to make things more interesting by smashing whatever came to hand. His wife also generally came in for her share of the thumping, and this seems to have been the cause which led to the stabbing.

At the time it occurred Gould was on a spree, and, after chasing his wife out of the house with a stick, began a renewal of his attack in the hotel, after a bell boy named Ramsay had succeeded in getting them both back to their room.

Mrs. Gould wore a dagger at her belt, one of her feminine ornaments. When her husband started at her again, she drew the little weapon and warned him that she would kill him if he struck her again.

Gould paid no attention to his wife's threat, but lifted his stick and struck at her. As quick as a flash of light Mrs. Gould buried the dagger in his bowels, felling him to the floor at a single blow.

The bell boy wiped up the blood, and put Gould on the bed.

At the trial, after Gould's death, Ramsay, the bell boy, was the only witness. He testified that Mrs. Gould had acted in self defense, and upon this she was acquitted.

It is believed that Mrs. Gould is not altogether right in her mind, judging from her peculiar conduct after her husband's death.

THEY WERE IN ATLANTA.

About three months ago Mrs. Gould and her husband were guests at the Markham house for a week.

While here Mr. Gould was on an extended spree. He remained in his room most of the time while Mrs. Gould was seen in the parlor just about as frequently as the other guests. No trouble ever occurred between them while on their visit to Atlanta.

Mrs. Gould is a medium sized woman, rather of a blonde style. She is not what you call an ugly woman, yet she is not pretty, either, said Mr. George Scoville, of the Markham.

While here, neither gave cause for offense or talk, and attracted no more notice than any other guests.

ABOUT THE HUSH MONEY

Which Gambling Establishments Pay to Court Officers.

NASHVILLE Tenn., July 9.—[Special.]—There was quite a breeze in the criminal court room when William Spain was brought in, in charge of an officer, and the foreman of the grand jury, who stated that Spain had declined to answer a question propounded to him. For some time rumors has been afloat that certain court officers have been paid by gambling establishments in Nashville to secure immunity from raids without due warning. These rumors coming to Attorney General Priest's ears, he pleced the matter in the grand jury's hands. William Spain was called in, and asked if he had ever given an officer money to prevent the raiding of any gambling houses. He said he had not. He was then asked if he had seen any one given money to be paid an officer, to keep said officer from raiding a gambling house. Spain refused to answer, and was brought into court. Attorney General Priest said he wanted to ferret the matter out, and if witness refused to answer, the jury was powerless. Judge Fite doubted his right to force the witness to answer, and postponed decision. Spain was placed under bond.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

The Alabama Midland Sold to the Plant Investment Company.

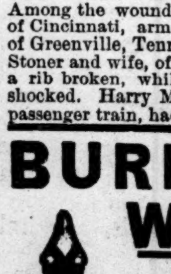
MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9.—A special to the Advertiser from Troy says: The stockholders of the Alabama Terminal and Improvement company met at Troy today, and confirmed the sale of the Alabama Midland railway to the Plant Investment company, of New York. The Plant Investment company buys a majority of the common and preferred stock of the Alabama Midland railway company, which adds to the Savannah, Florida and Western railway system 209 miles of first class, standard gauge road, laid with sixty pound steel, iron bridges and amply equipped, for which common and preferred stock the Plant Investment company pay the Alabama Terminal and Improvement company in money and securities $800,000.

The stockholders of the Alabama Midland Railway company also met at Troy, Ala., and elected the following bord of directors: W. S. Chisholm, New York; H. S. Haines, Georgia; M. T. Plant, New York; M. J. O'Brien, New York; H. M. Flagler, New York; O. C. Wiley, Alabama; Joel D. Murphree, Alabama; W. F. Vandiver, Alabama, and J. W. Woolfolk, Alabama. The directors named will meet with Messrs. H. B. Plant, M. T. Plant and H. S. Haines in Troy tomorrow and will then elect officers.

AN ACCIDENT NEAR MEMPHIS.

A Freight Train Runs Into a Passenger Train.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9.—A serious accident occurred this afternoon at 6:30 o'clock at Sibley, Ark., four miles west of Memphis. An outgoing passenger train of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad was crashed into by a freight train of the Kansas City railroad. Four persons were killed, all negroes—three were men and one a woman. Among the wounded are Charles Hackney, of Cincinnati, arm broken; William Sellers, of Greenville, Tenn., seriously bruised; J. S. Stoner and wife, of Galveston. Mr. Stoner had a rib broken, while his wife was severely shocked. Harry McDonald, conductor of the passenger train, had an arm broken.



BURNETT'S WOOD VIOLET.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets and the low price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. Also

Perfume of Garden Heliotrope.
Perfume of Southern Jasmine.
Perfume of English Sweet-Briar.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Small Size, Gold Plated Sprinkler Top,	.35
Four-Ounce Bottle, Glass Stopper,	.75
Eight " " " "	$1.25
Sixteen " " " "	2.25

For sale generally in New York City, Chicago, St Louis, Boston, and all LARGE CITIES AND TOWNS, by dealers in fine perfumery.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

NEWS OF SOCIETY.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND THEIR WORK.

Points About Atlanta People and Their Friends—Those Who Are Here and Those Who Are Absent.

"Am I going away this summer? Well, I guess not," said a fashionable woman in answer to my question, "Why people love to leave home in summer when the climate they live in is endurable I never understood. Now, if I'd a country house of my own in the mountains or by the sea, I shouldn't object to spending July and August there. I don't object to a week or so of surf bathing during the hot months, or a few days of mountain air and scenery, but deliver me from spending my whole summer from beneath my own vine and fig tree. There seems something positively absurd in this leaving one's home with the wild idea of finding comfort in a horrid summer hotel, with abominable little rooms and poor service. he worst of it all is having to dress every day The idea of keeping dressed up morning, noon and night during July and August is simply appalling. Women with limitless toilets and limited brains may like it, but I don't. There's nothing I like save the earth and the sky about a summer resort. I hate the congregations of women gathered together. I hate their fancy work and their small gossip. I had forgotten the lovers. Yes, I love them. I love them anywhere. I love to see a state of bliss that the summer hotel cannot mar. What matter are poor food and comfortless beds to a pair of summer lovers. The food is ambrosia, and as they sit up most of the night the beds are not essential to their happiness.

I'd go off every summer if I were a young girl, but as a married woman give me the comfort of summer dinners at home and an airy attire that I cannot wear outside my own door.

About February, when I'm tired of seeing the same faces at the theater and talking to the same folks at entertainments, I betake me to New York for my year's diversion and holiday There I freshen up. I gratify all the tastes that must lie latent here. I live in picture galleries and china stores all day and go to the opera in the evening, and last but not least of my pleasures are the restaurants. There is not an attractive place in Atlanta where a lady can get a plate of ice cream. In New York I revel in the cafe Sarasin and Delmonico's on extra occasions, and take the cheaper, but almost as delightful, places for everyday.

One can do without summer resorts for a lifetime, but the progressive man or woman of the present must have a month in New York every year. It is the center of our American earth. We must go there to make positive all we've heard and read during the year.

⁂

The marriage of Mr. John C. Watson, of Jenkins, Ala., to Miss Belle Anderson, of this city, occurred yesterday at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mr. George Shelverton, No. 350 Calhoun street. General C. A. Evans performed the ceremony in his happiest way. Only a few friends were present. Mr. Watson is a wealthy farmer and a prominent citizen of Calhoun county, Alabama, and a cousin to Mr. A. L. Holbrook, of this city. The happy couple left on an early train, accompanied by the best wishes of their many friends, for Jenkins, Ala., their future home.

⁂

Miss Maitie Wheeler left last evening for Chautauqua, New York, where she will spend the summer.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harrison and family are spending the week at Cumberland.

⁂

Miss Clara Wimberly, who has been visiting Miss Minnie Cabaniss, has returned to her home in Twiggs county.

⁂

Mrs. Albert E. Thornton will return from New York, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Swann, this week.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Schute have gone north for the summer.

⁂

Mrs. James Hamilton Cooper is visiting relatives it Mississippi.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. George Traylor and Miss Traylor, will spend the summer in Virginia.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have returned from St. Simons.

⁂

Mr. J. C. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. T. N. Hall and daughter, Miss Mamie Bruce and Mr. James Carlton, have gone north for the summer.

⁂

Mrs. Louis Jones and her little daughter, Florine, have gone to New Holland for the summer.

⁂

Mrs. George W. Lewis, Mrs. T. B. McGown, Master F. Lewis and Miss Grace Griffith have gone to Niagara and northern resorts for the summer.

⁂

Miss Sallie Maud Jones will spend the summer at Tate Springs.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spalding have returned from the north.

⁂

Misses Mettie and May Sharp, of Walesca, Ga., are visiting their uncle, Mr. Reinhardt, on Jackson street.

⁂

Mrs. Augusta Moore, Mr. Clarence Moore and little Hart Wylie leave for New Holland this week.

⁂

Mrs. W. F. Peck, Mrs. B. F. Wyly, Jr., Miss Willie Peck, and Miss Lottie Wyly leave Atlanta today for the Alleghany Springs.

⁂

Mrs. William Lee Ellis, Mrs. Helen Obear Newsom, Miss Helen Newsom, and Mr. Gus Newsom, of Macon, made a party complete, that will do much credit to Georgia at the elegant Virginia resorts.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Perry have returned from a delightful trip north.

⁂

Mrs. M. W. Shaver returned to Conyers Wednesday morning, after a pleasant visit of several days to friends in Atlanta.

⁂

The King's Daughters' hospital has been doing good work all during the hot weather.

In extremes of heat or cold there is sure to be a great deal of suffering, and many sick people have found the hospital a blessed place during the past six weeks. At such a place, donations of all kinds are always acceptable, and the King's Daughters now make a special request to all those interested in their noble work for anything in the way of provisions. Now that ice is so expensive, they would be glad to have more than they are able to purchase, and if a few people would send some to the hospital every day, they would be doing a good work. Ice is such a necessity to the sick. It seems almost a crime to let them go without it.

⁂

The many friends of Miss Jackson, of New Orleans, will be delighted to know that she is paying a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Willis Ragan, on her way north. Miss Jackson is one of the belles and beauties of New Orleans, and her attractions have been very much appreciated in Atlanta during her visit to Mrs. Ragan.

⁂

Mrs. Grant and Miss Grant have returned from Lookout.

⁂

Dr. Brockett and his family will soon move from the Baltimore block to their new home on Calhoun street.

⁂

Mrs. Aurelian Cooledge and family have gone to Asheville for the summer.

⁂

Miss Daisy Huff, who has been visiting Mrs. Walter Rhett, left for her home in Macon Monday, much to the regret of her many friends.

⁂

Mrs. Ketner has returned from Marietta.

⁂

Miss Emma Lizzie Reid has returned from Cumberland.

⁂

Miss Lizzie Orme has returned from St. Louis.

⁂

Mr. John Grant has gone to Old Point Comfort to spend part of the summer.

⁂

Yesterday, at the residence of the late Dr. J. M. Baber, No. 33 Richardson street, Mr. W. O. Hudson was wedded to Miss Ellen D. Baber, Rev. Dr. Strickler officiating. The newly wedded pair have the best wishes of many friends for their future happiness.

⁂

Mrs. F. Dessau left last night for Waynesville, N. C.

⁂

ATHENS, Ga., July 9.—[Special.]—This evening at 9 o'clock, at the Presbyterian church, the marriage of Miss Roberta Latimer to Mr. Fred S. Morton, was solemnized, Rev. C. W. Lane officiating. The church was beautifully decorated, and the choicest flowers were arranged in the most artistic manner around the pulpit, while the light from hundreds of waxen candles gave a mellow and tender aspect to the scene. At 9 o'clock the organ, under the light touch of Miss Ida Schaller, gave forth the peals of the wedding march, and the attendants entered as follows: Messrs. Frank Upson, T. M. Warde and S. Thomas, Jr. Then came Messrs. Alf Harper, C. B. Griffith and John D. Mell. Messrs. Ned Cohen and Charles I. Mell. Misses Lizzie Barron and Blanche Lipscomb. Messrs. E. Budd Howell, Edward Latimer and C. A. Scudder. Misses Maude Talmadge, Lillie Morton and Maggie Morton. Messrs. Gus Nicholson, Will Bradway and John White Morton. Misses S. Upson, Meta Charbonnier and E. Upson. Messrs. Tom Cobb and E. W. Charbonnier. Misses Jim Wylie and Mary Harris Brumby. Then came the groom, Mr. F. S. Morton, with his best man, Mr. Guy C. Hamilton, followed by the bride, Miss Roberta Latimer, with her bridesmaid, Miss Annie Baughman, of Kentucky. It was a scene of beauty. As the marriage commenced the attendants ranged around the pulpit, while the bride and groom faced the minister. Then in an impressive manner, Rev. C. W. Lane conducted the marriage ceremony according to the Presbyterian rites. After the ceremonies an elegant reception was given at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. R. C. Latimer. Miss Latimer was one of the classic city's most beautiful, accomplished and charming daughters, while Mr. Morton is one of the rising young men of the city. They are the recipients of many warm congaatulations and Mr. and Mrs. Morton leave tomorrow for a bridal through the north.

A SCUFFLE WITH A BURGLAR.

Mr. Moomaugh Tackles a Scoundrel Who Entered His House.

A duel between a midnight burglar and Mr. Moomaugh happened at 3 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Moomaugh's night apparel was all that was hurt.

On Saturday night a burglar entered the house by cutting a glass in the window. The burglar was discovered, however, and riven from the house.

This morning about 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Moomaugh was aroused by a noise. Through a window he discovered a man trying to enter a basement window. The gentleman waited until the man disappeared through the window and then, catching his pistol, went below.

In the basement he saw a man, at whom he fired. The man returned the fire, and several shots were ecxhanged. During the shooting the burglar moved toward the window, and as Mr. Moomaugh fired his last chamber the man disappeared.

When the shooting wae over Mr. Moomaugh found an ugly hole through his night shirt. To Captain Thompson, who responded to the eall, Mr. Moomaugh said he was firmly satisfied that he had shot the burglar.

THE FIRE THIS MORNING.

The Southern Cotton Oil Mills Badly Damaged.

A bright light over the city in the southwest attracted general attention throughout the city this morning about 3 o'clock.

The Southern Oil mills, near Fort McPherson, were on fire.

Telephone alarms were sent in, but the fire department did not respond because the fire was outside the city.

The bright blaze lasted until dawn, but on account of the distance no particulars as to the loss could be secured.

THE KNIGHTS' PARADE.

The Pythian Army Reviewed by Its Commander.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—The review of the Pythian army by General Carnahan this afternoon, at Cold Spring park, was the event of the day. Thousands of people gathered to witness the review, and the soldierly bearing and military precision of uniformed Pythians was a subject of much comment. General Carnahan, mounted on a magnificent white horse and surrounded by his staff, took position in front of the grand stand. Behind him was the splendidly equipped division of the Chicago Banner Zouaves, and on his right was the hussar division of Sioux city, every man mounted on a thoroughbred, the divisions acting as escort to the commander-in-chief. The large Wisconsin brigade came first, followed in rapid succession by men from other states. The prize drills were begun today, and will be contiued every day until finished. The divisions from St. Louis, New Albany, Ind., and Grand Rapids, Mich, appeared today and the carefully executed movements of each were greeted with applause. The supreme lodge will elect officers tomorrow and George B. Shaw, of Eau Claire, will be chosen supreme chancellor. Omaha is said to be ahead for the place of the next meeting, but several other cities will try to get it.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WEBB—The friends and relatives of Mr. John A. Webb, and of Messrs. Henry Haney, Thomas Haney, Mrs. Kate Edwards and Miss Janie Haney, are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. John A. Webb, Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. T. W. Haney, 129 Davis street, and the burial will be made in Oakland cemetery.

LIEBIG Company's EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For improved & eco nomic cookery. Use it for Soups, Sauces, Made Dishes. (Game, Fish, etc.) Aspic or Meat Jelly. Keeps perfectly in all climates for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock One pound equa to forty pounds of lean beef of the value of about $7.50.

J. v. Liebig

Genuine only with Justus von Liebig's signature as shown.

n r m nov8-dtq-t

Cottage at Bar Harbor,

Just opposite the fashionable "Louisburg," for sale or to let for season.

This cottage has nine rooms in the main building and four in the annex (kitchen). There is hot and cold water in the butler's pantry and in both bath-rooms.

The interior walls are all finished in hard wood, painted and paneled burlap, or floated plaster.

There is about one-quarter acre of ground connected with the house.

The view from the dining-room windows, in N. E. cor. house, takes in the whole of Frenchman's bay; and from the second story piazzas a complete panorama may be had of the scenery in all directions.

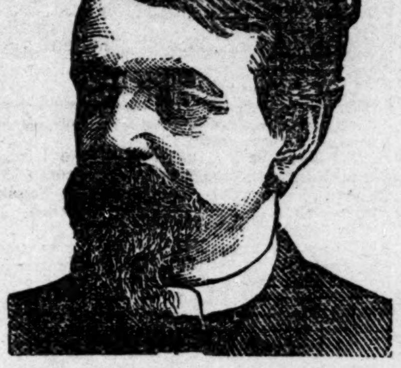
The piazzas are ten feet deep and surround three sides of the first story and all four sides of the second story. The three bed-rooms in the first story are 17 feet square and 12 feet high. There are three communicating parlors 15 feet square. The second story is one large room used as nursery) 20 feet square; will be made into wo rooms if desired.

The dining-room is amply provided with cut glassware and canton breakfast, dinner and supper service.

The house is handsomely furnished with Oriental rugs and portieres, artistic furniture, wrought iron lamps, andirons, etc.

DR. S. M. MILLER,
uneöd tf-thur sun 1309 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa

Pears' Soap
(Scented and Unscented)
SECURES A
BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.



DR. BOWES & CO

Southern Medical Dispensary.

2 1-2 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.
(Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impaired vital energy, despondency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis and all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sore or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, erysipelis permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, frequent and burning urine, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE permanently cured without any cutting or caustics, or dialation or interruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of twenty year's experience, and is strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for "Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of men. Enclose stamps for reply to your letter. Call on or address DR. BOWES & CO., 2½ Marietta, St., Atlanta, Ga.

References: Constitution, Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.
dec7d1y n r m

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

"Chicamauga Route."

This new and popular route has a double daily passenger service between Chattanooga and Carrollton.

The traveling public would do well to patrouize the new short line between the north and south. Close connections are made at Chattanooga, Tenn., Rome, Ga., and Carrollton, Ga., with all lines diverging from these points.

Our patrons are assured good and comfortable accommodations.

Note schedule below. In effect Ma 4, 1890.

SOUTH. Passeng'r Trains.		STATIONS.	NORTH. Passengr Trains.	
No.3 D'ly	No.1 D'ly		No.2 D'ly	No.4 D'ly
P.M	A.M	Dep. Arr.	P.M	A.M
3.45	9.50	Chattanooga	7.10	11.05
3.59	10.04	Rossville	6.55	10.52
4.10	10.16	Mission Ridge	6.44	10.41
4.20	10.31	Crawfish Springs	6.34	10.31
4.31	10.42	Rock Springs	6.23	10.18
4.39	10.50	Copeland	....	10.10
4.54	11.05	LaFayette	6.02	9.57
5.09	11.20	Martindale	5.45	9.40
5.28	11.36	Trion	5.28	9.23
5.37	11.47	Summerville	5.20	9.11
5.46	11.57	Raccoon Mills	5.11	9.01
5.55	12.06	Lyerly	5.02	8.51
6.00	12.11	Tallaferro	4.57	8.45
6.08	12.19	Holland	4.50	8.38
6.17	12.28	White Springs	4.37	8.29
6.29	12.40	Lavender	4.26	8.17
7.00	1.11	Rome	4.00	7.50
7.15	1.26	Silver Creek	3.38	7.29
7.28	1.39	Summit	3.25	7.16
7.32	1.43	Lake Creek	3.20	7.12
7.44	2.15	Cedartown	3.08	7.00
7.55	2.26	Youngs	2.55	6.50
8.12	2.48	Felton	2.34	6.32
8.30	3.07	Buchanan	2.16	6.14
8.47	3.35	Kramer	1.57	5.57
9.00	3.48	Mandeville	1.44	5.44
9.15	4.00	Carrollton	1.30	5.30
P.M	P.M.	Arr. Dep.	P.M	A M

Passengers leaving Chattanooga on No. 1 arrive at Rome, Ga., 1:11 p. m., Carrollton 4 p. m., Griffin 7:20 p. m., and Macon 11:20 p. m. Returning, leave Macon, 8.10 a. m., Griffin 10:20 a. m., Carrollton 1:45 p. m., Rome 4 p. m., and arrive at Chattanooga at 7:10 p. m. Making a daylight ride between Macon, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

See that your tickets read via C., R. & C. R. R.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Acting Sup't., Rome, Ga.
A. N. SLOAN, G. F. & P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

COVINGTON AND MACON RAILROAD

Time table No. 8. To take effect at 6:00 o'clock a. m., Sunday, April 18, 1890. Trains run on central (90th Meridian) standard time.

A. G. CRAIG, Acting Superintendent.

NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 19. Local Fr'ght. Tue ThuSat	No. 51. Fast Mail. Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 50. Fast Mail. Daily.	No. 22 Local Fr'ght. Mon W'dFri
....	7.15am	Lv...Macon...Ar	6.20pm	....
6.00am	7.17	Macon(C.&M.D't)	6.18	5.40pm
6.16	7.26	Massey's Mill	6.11	5.19
6.28	7.33	Van Buren	6.04	5.06
6.40	7.40	Roberts	5.57	4.53
6.52	7.47	Slocum	5.50	4.41
7.03	7.54	Morton	5.44	4.33
7.21	8.00	Grays	5.39	4.21
7.45	8.10	Bradley	5.29	4.03
8.05	8.18	Wayside	5.21	3.50
8.15 8.27	8.26	Round Oak	5.13	3.37
9.00	8.43	Hillsboro	4.57	3.09
9.15	8.51	Agateville	4.49	2.54
9.40	9.06	Minneta	4.35	2.30
10·15	9.15	Monticello	4.32 4.31	2.18
11.00	9.40	Machen	4.03	1.20
11.10	9.44	Shady Dale	3.59	1.05
11.25	9.53	Marco	3.50	12.47
11.50	10.05 10.06	Godfrey	3.37	12.27pm
12.45pm 1.25	10.40 10.55	Madison	3.03 2.55	11.15 10.45
2.00 2.13	11.20	Florence	2.30	10.02
	11.40	Farmington	2.12	9.27
2.35	11.48	Bishop	2.04	9.02
2.50	11.56	Watkinsville	1.56	8.37
3.05	12.04pm	Sidney	1.48	8.25
3.25	12.12	White Hall	1.40	8.10
3.45pm	12.25pm	Ar...Athens...Lv	1.25pm	7.40am

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD

Schedule in effect December 1st, 1889.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Atlanta	3.00 p. m.	
" E. T., V. & G. Junc.	3.13 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville	4.13 p. m.	10.27 a m.
" Williamson	5.03 p. m.	12.27 p. m.
" Culloden	6.23 p. m.	3.12 p. m.
" Knoxville	6.53 p. m.	4.17 p. m.
" Fort Valley	7.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 5.
Leave Fort Valley	5.45 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville	6.24 a. m.	10.37 a. m.
" Culloden	6.55 a. m.	11.41 a. m.
" Williamson	8.15 a. m.	2.05 p. m.
" Fayetteville	9.05 a. m.	4.13 p. m.
" E. T., V. & G. Junc.	11.05 a. m.	6.05 p. m.
" Atlanta	10.20 a. m.	

Nos. 1 and 2 daily, and make connection with C. R. R. at Fort Valley for points in southwest Georgia. Departs and arrives at E. T., V. & Ga. passenger depot in Atlanta.

Nos. 5 and 6, daily, except Sunday. Passengers arrive and depart from E. T., V. & G. Junction at end of Pryor street dummy line.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION
—IN—
English, Mathematics, Latin and Greek During the summer. DEWITT C. INGLE, A. M.,
6-14-1m 76 N. Forsyth Street.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Roanoke College—51 pages, 3 cuts—FREE. Choice of Courses; Commercial Department; Library 17,000 volumes; good morals; healthful mountain climate; very moderate expenses. Students from 15 states. Indian Territory, Mexico, and Japan. 38th year begins September 17th. Address the President, Salem, Virginia.
july 10-2-w thr sat tues. w 2-t

A Select School For Girls

MRS. G. H. de JARNETTE, ...PRINCIPAL
MISS SOPHIE H. THORNBURY, Preparatory Department.
MRS. J. H. HAMMOND, French.
MISS EMMA HAHR, Music.
School opens September 11. 19 West Cain street, 6-12-tf.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
ATHENS, GA.

MADAME S. SOSNOWSKI and MISS C SOSNOWSKI, Associate Principals.
Location beautiful and healthful. A refined Christian home.
Exercises resumed September 16, 1890.
july 8-d2w

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B.S., A.M., Cornwall, N.Y.

Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies
Refined Christian home. Course of study thorough and practical. Largest enrollment of any school for GIRLS in the city.
for catalogue address Pres't J. B. Hancock, A. M., Nashville, Tenn.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE
MACON, GA.
Annual session begins October 1st
Catalogue Free. Rev. W. C. BASS, Pres't.
julo—d3m tues thur sat

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, Pa., opens 9th month, 9th, 1890. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station, Phila. Under care of Friends. Full college courses for both sexes leading to Classical, Engineering, Scientific and Literary degrees. Healthful location, extensive grounds, buildings, machine shops, laboratories and libraries. For full particulars address WM. H. APPLETON, Ph.D., President.
june1 d39t sun tue thur

Kentucky Military Institute,
near Frankfort, Ky.
Session begins in March and closes in December, with vacation in winter.
Address D. F. BOYD, Supt., P.O. Farmdale, Ky.
6-28-90—d30t tues thur sat

HOLLINS INSTITUTE.
VIRGINIA.
For the higher education of young ladies, equipped at a cost of $120,000, employs 25 officers and teachers, 7 of whom are male professors, of both American and European training. Language, Literature, Science, Art, Music, Elocution, &c., are taught under best standards. For nearly a half century it has commanded public confidence without distinction of religious beliefs. 1,200 feet above sea level, and surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery, it enjoys the further advantages of mineral waters and a bracing mountain climate. Attendance last session 209 from 19 states. The 48th session will open Sept. 17. P. O. and Station, Hollins, Va. CHAS. H. COCKE, Business Manager.
7-3-90—d12t thur sat

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE —FOR— Women

Columbia, S. C. This institution will open its session October 1st, 1890. The old Preston Place has been purchased for it by its founders, and a large and commodious building added to the mansion. This institution includes the South Carolina Presbyterian Institute for preparatory and academic instruction, and the South Carolina College for the higher education of women. For all its departments it has a faculty of sixteen professors and teachers, unexcelled in ability and experience. Six of them are professors in the State University, whose lectures and instruction will direct the education of the young ladies according to the methods and standard of the University, and give them unsurpassed advantages in the way of the higher education. For circulars address the president, REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
jun 24-tu thur sat. Columbia, S. C.

THE
DRESDEN
CORNER
PRYOR & DECATUR STS
(OPPOSITE "THE KIMBALL.")

We have received a large assortment of Garden Vases, fancy Flower Pots, Calla Lily Pots, Umbrellas and Cuspidors, which are very attractive and will be sold very low. The Garden Vases are particularly attractive, and cost a great deal less than the domestic terra cotta ones.

In Rose Jars we had a big run last week, but we were equal to the emergency. We have still a nice assortment in the various sizes, and intending purchasers better make haste before the supply is exhausted.

We still offer our FLY FANS at the low price of $2 each. What comfort this small outlay of money can buy, can be evidenced by those who are the possessors of one or more of these little machines.

Our assortment of everything appertaining to the China, Crockery and Glassware business is very complete, and it will be our aim to please the public by selling the best goods at the lowest prices and by prompt attention. Respectfully,

L. A. MUELLER

Agents for GATE CITY STONE FILTERS, the only reliable Filter in the market.

PENSIONS. DO YOU WANT A PENSION?

Invalid, Widows or Minors, or are you drawing less than $12.00 per month?

Have you a claim pending, but want relief now? Write us and receive by return mail appropriate blank and full instructions for your claim, with a copy of the new and liberal law.

LONGSHAW & BALLARD,
References given. Box 46, Washington, D. C.
j ly 8-d 3t—w 13t

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA R. R.

Passenger Schedule in effect June 15, 1890.
All trains daily, except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	7 50am	[illegible]
Leave Marietta	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Woodstock	9 25am	[illegible]
Arrive Canton	9 57am	[illegible]
Arrive Ball Ground	10 28am	[illegible]
Arrive Tate	10 46am	[illegible]
Arrive Jasper	11 02am	[illegible]
Arrive Talking Rock	11 20am	[illegible]
Arrive Ellijay	12 09 m	[illegible]
Arrive White Path	12 16pm	[illegible]
Arrive Blue Ridge	12 50pm	[illegible]
Arrive Culberson	2 00pm	[illegible]
Arrive Murphy	3 18pm	[illegible]

SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Murphy	10 15am	[illegible]
Arrive Culberson	11 00am	[illegible]
Arrive Blue Ridge	12 05am	[illegible]
Arrive White Path	1 49pm	[illegible]
Arrive Ellijay	2 05pm	[illegible]
Arrive Talking Rock	2 47pm	[illegible]
Arrive Jasper	3 06pm	[illegible]
Arrive Tate	3 22pm	[illegible]
Arrive Ball Ground	3 41pm	[illegible]
Arrive Canton	4 11pm	[illegible]
Arrive Woodstock	4 45pm	[illegible]
Arrive Marietta	5 21pm	[illegible]
Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	6 40pm	[illegible]

Until October 1st, tickets will be sold by at Marietta at 5 cents per mile, round trip, until October 31st, to White Path, Blue Ridge, Culberson and Murphy, and tickets to all stations will be sold to fishing parties of three or more, with tackle, at 4 cents per mile, round trip, for ten days.

F. B. CANDLER, Gen'l Pass Agt.
6-15-d3m

THE VETERANS' HOME

WILL PROBABLY BE TENDERED TO THE STATE.

It Will be Ready for Occupancy in September, and the Question of Maintenance Must be Settled.

The Confederate Veterans' home is almost completed, and the trustees have a serious question to consider. It is how to maintain the institution now that it has been built.

The next regular meeting of the trustees will occur a week from today, and then this question will come up. The sense of the trustees seems to be that the institution should be completed and turned over to the state free of encumbrance, on condition that it will be maintained like the other state institutions. Georgia now spends $180,000 a year on the lunatic asylum, $15,000 on the asylum for the blind, and $15,000 on the asylum for the deaf and dumb. All of these institutions she has built and kept in repair—the lunatic asylum at a cost of about three-quarters of a million dollars.

When private munificence has built a home for the disabled and indigent soldiers who fought for the protection of their state, it would seem that the people would give them the same protection they give to the insane, the blind and the deaf and dumb. It is estimated that 200 old soldiers could be maintained on an appropriation of $20,000 per annum. Their own voluntary efforts would probably reduce this considerably, for our old soldiers will not idle so long as they are able to do anything.

The home will be completed in September, and this question will have to be settled before then, for numerous applications have been made by disabled veterans already. Some of the crippled old soldiers have hobbled up the steps of the unfinished building and asked the superintendent of construction if he had a place for them. President Calhoun tells of one old veteran who camped on the ground three days before the frame was up.

But there is no greedy rush for place by veterans who do not need help, as the applications show.

"Their letters have a manly tone," said President Calhoun, with a touch of pride; "they write that they have tried to make their own living, and have done so as long as they were able."

"The truth is," said he with a little more pride and a good deal of satisfaction, "the confederate soldiers have done nobly since the war. Just think what difficulties they have struggled with for the last twenty-five years!"

If the trustees take the action indicated, and that seems the only practicable course, the matter will be likely to be carried direct to the people at once.

The legislative campaign is on in every part of the state, and in almost every county there is a confederate veterans' organization. If it is decided to tender this institution to the state, the veterans' association in each county will probably endeavor to get some expression from the people of their will in the premises. If the people want the home they will take it. If they don't they will say so.

The work on the home has been excellent. All the contractors have come up to the specifications and the superintendent, Mr. Cahill, has worked faithfully.

The position is a commanding one. From the third story, with a field glass, the flag on the court house at McDonough is distinctly visible though twenty-eight miles away. From the tower the view of the city and the country for miles around is magnificent. The rolling country and the patches of woodland make a panorama picturesque in the extreme. Grant park, with its skirmish line of outlying cottages, is only a quarter of a mile away. Already a handsome residence has been erected by Mr. Harry Woodward close by the home, and property all around has enhanced in value. The 123 acres of the confederate home tract were bought last year for $80 an acre. This induced the building of the dummy line and since its completion the Winship property, beyond the home, was sold for $250 an acre. On that basis the home property is worth $300 an acre, or $36,900 for the tract. There is then an appreciation of $27,000 in the value of the land owned by the confederate home.

Gas and water pipes and the Smead system of heating and sanitation have been put in, and every appointment is of the most approved kind. A reservoir with a capacity of 10,000 gallons will be put up high enough to give good fire pressure, and small gas works will probably be provided. In a building of that size it is economical, and decidedly the softest light obtainable.

There is a tendency among private property owners to build up the environments of the home, and this has been encouraged by the opening of streets and avenues all about, giving good roads to the park, the city and in other directions. The property is well watered and there is a fine spring of free stone water within about 100 yards of the home. The water supply for the reservoir will be raised by a ram at small expense.

Altogether the arrangements for the safety, comfort and economic administration of the institution are well nigh perfect.

Smith's Tonic Syrup is giving universal satisfaction in this place.—John H. Bingham McKinney, Texas.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Indication for tomorrow: Showers; variable winds; stationary temperature

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observation taken at 8 p. m. 75th meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barom'r.	Therm'r.	Dw. Pt.	WIND. Direc	WIND. Veloc	Rainfall.	Weather.
Meridian	30.00	76	68	SW	6	.01	Cloudy
Pensacola	29.96	82	70	W	12	.00	Cloudless
Mobile	30.00	76	66	W	10	.01	Cloudy
Montgomery	29.96	84	70	W	Light	.00	PtCloudy
New Orleans	30.02	76	72	W	6	.04	Cloudy
Galveston	30.06	84	74	S	12	.00	PtCloudy
Palestine	30.00	88	*	S	Light	.00	Cloudless
Corpus Christi	30.02	84	74	SE	18	.00	Cloudless
Brownsville	30.04	84	70	S	12	.00	Cloudless
Rio G'nde City	30.00	90	66	E	16	.00	Cloudless

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a m	30.03	76	69	W	8	.00	Cloudless
7 p m	29.94	82	62	N	15	.00	Cloudy

Maximum Thermometer 94
Minimum Thermometer 70
Total Rainfall .... .00

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observation taken at 6 p. m. 75th meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Maximum Temp'rature	Minimum Temperature	Rainfall
Atlanta	94	70	T
Cartersville	94	70	.08
Columbus	90	74	.00
Chattanooga	92	68	.35
Gainesville	92	68	.00
Greenville	92	70	.00
Griffin	94	74	.00
Macon	94	74	.00
Newnan	94	70	.46
Spartanburg	92	70	.00
Toccoa	98	70	.00
West Point	94	66	.00
	94	78	T

*Missing.

J. W. BYRAM, Observer.

CARRIED TO LITHONIA.

The Brave Little Sufferer is at Rest at Last.

Little Robert Hilsman Powell is dead.

After more than half a year of pain and suffering, under which he bore up with a patience and fortitude that were wonderful, he passed away yesterday morning.

In the death of their bright boy, Mr. and Mrs. Powell have the sincerest sympathies of many loving friends. He was just fourteen years of age, possessed of a remarkably brilliant mind for one so young, and up to the time of the sad accident that caused his death was a robust, manly little fellow, the picture of strong and healthy boyhood.

Had he lived he would have grown to have been a man that any parents might have been justly proud of.

But God willed it otherwise, and he passed from life into the mysterious future, with the full hope, expressed to the very last, of a happy hereafter.

He was taken to Lithonia for interment yesterday.

Died at Lithonia.

Mrs. Lawson White, who has been quite ill at her home in Lithonia for some time, died at 9 o'clock Tuesday night.

Mrs. White was a most estimable lady, a sister of Messrs. Tom Minor, Eb Minor, Luke Minor and Lou Minor, of this city, and Messrs. George Minor and Mark Minor and Mrs. C. B. Everett, of Lithonia.

The funeral occurred at that place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SENT HOME FOR BURIAL.

The Body of Engineer McKeough Shipped to Vermont.

The remains of Engineer Charles McKeough were shipped to Rutland, Vt., by Undertakers Wylie & Barclay for burial yesterday.

The account of the tragedy near Temple, in which he lost his life, was printed yesterday.

Several years ago he came to Atlanta, leaving his wife, with whom he had not been living, in the east and his two children in New York. His brother, in Rutland, Vt., his old home, was dispatched for soon after the wreck occurred, and telegraphed yesterday to have the body shipped there for burial.

It will go by way of New York, where it will be taken in charge by relatives and conveyed to Rutland, where the funeral will take place.

The Piedmont Chautauqua.

The activity now visible at this attractive spot is due in no small measure to the increased demand for summer attractions, and already the magnificent Sweetwater Park Hotel and other places are filling up preparatory to the anticipated indulgence in the literary, as well as material feasts prepared both by the Peabody institute and the Piedmont Chautauqua Company. The exercises of the latter begin properly on Wednesday, July 16th, and the following is a condensed programme for the first five days of that week of the third annual session:

THE DAILY PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16TH.

3:30 p. m. Lecture, Rev. Charles Lane: "The History and Analysis of Laughter.

5:00 p. m. First session of the assembly chorus class. Professor Alwyn Smith, director.

8.00 p. m. Opening session of the Grady Summer schools and the Assembly Special Classes. Hon. W. A. Hemphill, president of the Piedmont Chautauqua board of directors presiding. Address by Hon. P. F. Richardson, of Macon, Ga. Brief addresses by Dr. J. Colton Lynes, Dr. Thomas D. Davidson, Dr. W. S. Currell and Professor S. G. Brinkley. Music under the direction of Professor Alwyn Smith.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

8:30 a. m. Meeting of the faculty and students of the summer schools. Announcements and enrollment. Tabernacle.

Meeting of the Peabody State Teachers' institute. Peabody hall.

Note. A schedule of class and lecture hours will be posted on bulletins prepared for that purpose at the secretary's office, the tabernacle, Peabody hall, the ticket office and the hotels, and changes noted daily.

11:00 a. m. Lecture under the auspices of the Peabody institute. Hon. John Temple Graves—"Educated Women."

3:30 p. m. Select dramatic, dialect and humorous readings—Miss Annie Adele Powell, Louisville, Ky.

5:00 p. m. Chorus rehearsed conducted by Professor Alwyn Smith.

7:30 p. m. Musicale.

8:00 p. m. Lecture, Dr. J. Colton Lynes, Georgia Military institute, of Milledgeville, Ga. "Star Depths, the Sun and Light of the World." Illustrated by experiments and projections.

FRIDAY, JULY 18TH.

Special classes, Grady Summer schools and the Peabody Teachers' institute will meet as per announcement from the Tabernacle platform and the Daily Bulletin.

11:00 a. m. Lecture, under the auspices of the Peabody Teachers' institute. Dr. J. Colton Lynes, "Benefactors of the Human Race."

3:30 p. m. Lecture under the auspices of the Peabody institute.

5:00 p. m. The Chorus Rehearsal, Professor Alwyn Smith.

7 30 p. m. Musicale.

8:00 p. m. Lecture by General Evans.

SATURDAY, JULY 19TH—Y. M. C. A. DAY.

11:00 a. m. Young Men's Christian association meeting, State Secretary J. C. Jenner presiding.

3:30 p. m. Platform meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association.

5:00 p. m. Gymnastic entertainment.

7:30 p. m. Musicale.

8:00 p. m. Concert, conducted by Professor Alwyn Smith. The assembly chorus and soloist will participate.

SUNDAY, JULY 20TH—Y. M. C. A. DAY.

11:00 a. m. Sermon, Dr. T. B. Hawthorne, Atlanta, Ga.

3:30 p. m. Assembly, Bible study, conducted by Hon. W. A. Hemphill.

5:00 p. m. Chautauqua Sunday Vesper service.

7:30 p. m. Praise service.

8:00 p. m. Services conducted by the Young Men's Christian association.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of laxative, and if the farther or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

If you are going to New York or Boston be sure and go via Central R. R. of Ga., and thence its elegant steamers. Rates, including meals and stateroom on steamer, from Atlanta, are $24; round trip, $42.30. tues thur sun tf

Removal.

Headquarters for "William Radam's Microbe Killer" were at 96 South Pryor street, but have been changed to No. 43 South Broad street, near Alabama.

Notice my "ads" during the weeks to come.

This Microbe Killer is giving perfect satisfaction wherever it is being used.

Please call at, or send to my office, 43 South Broad street, and get a history of this wonderful remedy, with testimonials from persons who have used, and continue to use it. It is sold entirely upon its merits, in one gallon jugs, and if taken according to directions it will help you, as it has others who have used it.

Remember the change to 43 South Broad street, near Alabama. W. F. PARKHURST,
Sole Agent Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer.
7-8-2w tues thur sat

Bowden Lithia Water cures Dyspepsia. 6-28-t

111 Acre Farm For Exchange

For Atlanta property. A big bargain can be had. Samuel W. Goode & Co.

A Valuable Cook Book.

One of the leading baking powder companies of the country has recently issued, for presentation to its many friends, a little volume of choice receipts. These are put up in a handsome brochure of nearly seventy pages, and will be greatly appreciated by housekeepers. The book will be sent, free of charge, to any lady sending her name and address to the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, 81 and 83 Fulton street, New York.
d1w

Bowden Lithia Water prevents Fevers,

JAMES T. CARTER'S

Great Midsummer Auction Sale

Of 128 magnificent shaded lots in East Atlanta, the great residence section of the near futufe. Terms: One lot, $10 cash and $10 monthly; two lots, $20 cash and $12.50 monthly, etc. Will sell one lot with the privilege. Sale begins at 9 a. m. Friday, July 11th, and continues all day. Transportation and refreshments free to visitors. For plats and further particulars call at 30 Peachtree street. JAMES T. CARTER, Real Estate Agent.
7-9-3t

To the Democratic Voters of Georgia: I am a candidate for the office of attorney-general, and want every democrat to vote for me. Alliancemen, lawyers, doctors, laborers, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and everybody else.
GEORGE N. LESTER, of Cobb County.
jun 29 2w

CLOSING UP BUSINESS.

PRESIDENT FORRESTER WINDING UP THE MELON TRAFFIC.

He Goes to Albany to Settle the Affairs of the Exchange—The Freight Charges Will Hardly be Raised Next Season.

The closing up of the business of the Watermelon exchange has caused a great deal of talk in Atlanta.

THE CONSTITUTION'S account of the shutting down of the exchange caused a great deal of talk yesterday, and many were the conjectures as to the immediate and ultimate effect of that action.

Mr. J. R. Forrester, president of the exchange, left yesterday for Albany to arrange all details for satisfactorily closing up the business of the exchange.

He will be in Albany for several days, and will visit other points in southern Georgia where the exchange has done active business.

It is the purpose of President Forrester to bring every phase of the business to a successful ending.

"The watermelon crop of south Georgia is about over, anyhow," said a friend of the Melon exchange yesterday.

"The watermelon exchange has only had contracts for the lower sections of the state, and since the crops down there have given out, it is not worth while for anybody to be disappointed at the suspension of the exchange."

"Will the exchange be organized again for business next year?"

"I cannot predict. If the stockholders see fit to run the business again, I guess they will reorganize, but there is no certainty that the exchange will be organized again."

"What is the situation since the closing up of the exchange?"

"Oh, well, the situation is but slightly altered so far as the growers and the exchange's business are concerned. There is bonus enough in the hands of the growers to pay for all the cars that will be shipped from the territory of the contract. There will be a few more south Georgia melons to come to the Atlanta market."

The report that has become public that the exchange will be the cause of a rise in freights on melons next year, is denied by one of the exchange men.

He declares that the eight mills per ton a mile as now charged is as high freight as the growers can afford to pay.

If the freight is raised, he says it will amount to prohibition, for it will break up the melon traffic entirely, and will exclude all shipments.

For this reason there is but little likelihood of the freight charges being raised next season.

Salt rheum, with its intense itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine" for cures effected,

ROXBOROUGH.

A New and Delightful Summer Resort on the Air Line.

Dr. T. S. Powell, who is devoting much of his time and energy to the building of summer resorts, said yesterday: "This rural home, only nine miles from Atlanta on the R. & D. railroad, is now open for visitors.

Parties desiring to leave the cities can find here the purest cool water, both mineral and freestone, comfortable rooms; and a hostess who fully understands the culinary art would do well to correspond with Miss Susan Peek, or Mrs. Carry Marshall, Peachtree park.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25th, 1890.—Dr. T. S. Powell: Dear Sir—Having recently spent a day at your delightful country place, Roxborough Springs, I take pleasure in saying that I do not know of a more delightful place for any one who desires the comforts of a quiet country home to spend the summer.

The house, situated as it is, in a splendid grove, with fine springs all around it, convenient to the cars, within twenty minutes' ride of Atlanta, is just the place for the business man to send his family where he can spend the night with them and not neglect his business. Yours truly,
C. E. SERGEANT.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27, 1890.—We were greatly surprised, on visiting the Roxborough spring, to find everything so beautifully and so well arranged. It is perfectly charming to breathe the pure air and drink the cool and pure water at the springs. The house is admirably arranged, rooms large and well ventilated, and twenty-three in number.

The springs are on the Air-line railroad, and about nine miles from Atlanta. We know of no place where persons could spend the summer more delightfully. S. B. HOYT.

I cheerfully concur in the above appreciation of the surroundings of this rural site in convenient distance for visitors and sojourners from the city of Atlanta.
JOHN F. GASTON, M. D.

RAILROAD RATES.

From Atlanta to Powells	$ .29
Round trip, good for two days	.40
Monthly ticket, to go and return every day	5.00
10 trips	1.80
20 trips	3.60

A small investment when health can be obtained should be no consideration, and Radam's Microbe Killer will surely kill the microbes, and when that is done you cannot be sick. For sale by W. F. Parkhurst, sole agent, 43 South Broad street, near Alabama.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FICKEN—All the friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John Ficken are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their daughter, Amanda, at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon from their residence, 34 Baily street, July 10, 1890.

PERSONAL.

"Have tested its virtues personally and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured."—Telegraph, Macon, Ga.,

BAD BREATH.

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as Bad Breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

Tired & Despondent

"For some time my Liver had been out of order and I felt generally good for nothing. I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. Its action was quick and thorough, and it imparted a brisk and vigorous feeling. It is an excellent remedy."
—J. R. HILAND, Monroe, Iowa.
tue thur sat wk-top col n r m

MEETINGS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass company is hereby called to meet at the office of the company, at the factory, on Thursday, July 10th, next, at 10:30 a. m., to hear the report of the business for the past year and to consider a change of the by-laws, so as to hold the annual meetings in July instead of August.
J. W. RANKIN,
july 1-d 10t President.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia Improvement Company at the office of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company, 34½ West Alabama street, in Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, August 5, 1890, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
W. E. ALGEE, Acting Secretary.
jul3-d4t thur

W. C. T. U.

The usual weekly meeting will be held today at the pastor's study of the First Baptist church, at 3:30 p. m. Members and friends of the cause and visitors invited to attend.
MRS. WITTER, President.
MISS STOKES, Secretary.

A regular communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, 8 o'clock (Thursday) evening. Work in E. A. and F. C. degrees. Master Masons fraternally invited to attend.
A. J. SHROPSHIRE, W. M.
Z. B. MOON, Secretary.

STILSON,
JEWELER.
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR **PRINTING,** Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

N. C. SPENCE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CARRIAGES,
81 and 83 Decatur St.
I have a large lot of fine PHAETONS, new and second-hand, fine hand-made and eastern made. The best and latest styles at BOTTOM PRICES. All work guaranteed. may14—d3m

WEAR
Atlanta Made Shoes.

To meet the growing demand for my custom shoes, I am forced to increase my facilities and enlarge my quarters at 33 Peachtree st. At great expense and trouble, I have brought from New York makers who are artists in their line, and having served the most celebrated shops of the world, are capable of pleasing the most fastidious.

REPAIRING.

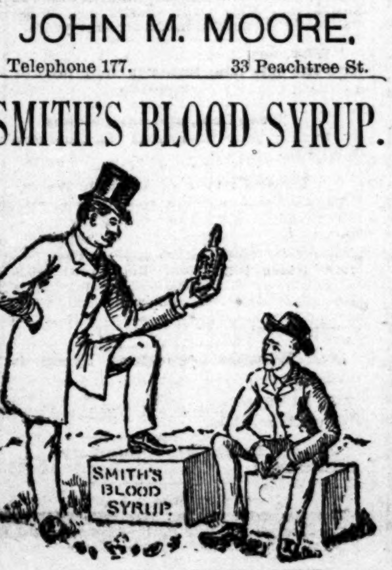
Bear in mind: To send your shoes to 33 Peachtree street, to be repaired. Work done at usual prices.

HIGH SHOES—LOW SHOES.

Your special attention to these:
Ladies' Oxfords at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.
Ladies' French Dongola Button, $2 and $3.
Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's shoes at prices to suit the reasonable. Orders by mail given special attention.

JOHN M. MOORE.
Telephone 177. 33 Peachtree St.

SMITH'S BLOOD SYRUP.



KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.

The Blood is the current by which the body is nourished. If the current is impure the body is fed on poison, and disease in its different phases is the natural result. Nature, however, gives us warning in the timely appearance of boils, pimples and eruptions. Heed these premonitions and take SMITH'S BLOOD SYRUP.

Hundreds of Testimonials on File.

A cure for Scrofula, Erysipelas, General Debility, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the blood.
JOHN B. DANIEL, 30 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

Commencing Tuesday, July 8,
I Will Remove My Office
—AND—
Stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, Etc.
From our present location, No. 45 Decatur street, to my large and commodious new stores,
Nos. 62 and 64 Marietta Street
A. P. TRIPOD.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.
DEALERS IN.
Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquor
CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOHNS JUGS, FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Brandies, Rums and Whiskies made a specialty of. Also Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot and other Ammunitions. Grass, Clover, Millet, Corn and other Field Seeds. Irish Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Peas, Bush and Cornfield Beans. Also nearly all such garden seeds as are sown in this section of country. Fresh and genuine. I yet keep up the name of keeping nearly everything. 100 empty wine and spirit barrels for sale. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH.

Low Rates to Savannah and Brunswick.

During the months of July and August the Central Railroad of Georgia will sell round trip tickets on every Saturday afternoon, Atlanta to Savannah or Brunswick, for $4.50.

Tickets good to return on any train leaving Savannah or Brunswick before midnight the following Monday.

For further information and sleeping car reservations, call on H. S. McCLESKY,
Pass. Agt., No. 11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
SAM B. WEBB, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.
July 9, daily, tf.

PRINTING PRESSES,
TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC.
Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices
LIBERAL TERMS!
SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.,
34 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
We sell the Constitution, and refer to them.
1yr

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,
Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Third and Last Call!

I am now in New York having made a Fall and Winter stock that for variety, elegance and quantity, will astound the natives.

In the mean time I am selling cassimere suits CHEAP.

I have still a good line in thin summer coats and vests. If you need anything in clothing, don't fail to come in.
GEORGE MUSE, The Clothier.
38 Whitehall street.
top col n r m

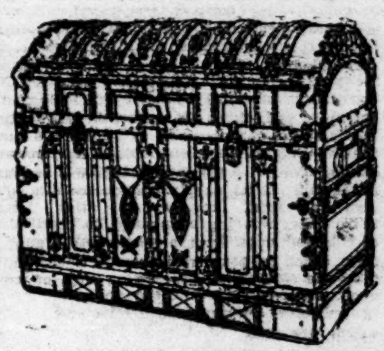
OPIUM Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.
6-17-90-d156t tues thyr sat near top col

CHEAP TICKETS
—TO—
ARKANSAS AND TEXAS
—VIA—
WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R
—AND—
McKENZIE ROUTE!

One fare for round trip. Tickets sold July 29th, 30th and 31st, good to return within thirty days stop overs allowed; through cars to Arkansas and Texas. No trouble to answer letters; write for rates and maps, etc. Mr. J. W. Hicks, passenger agent, leaves on the 30th in charge of party.

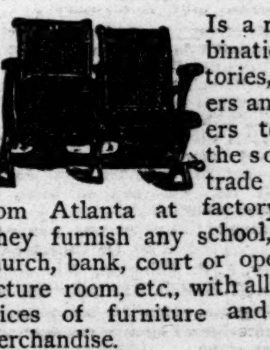
J. H. LATIMER,
CHARLES B. WALKER,
FRED D. BUSH,
General Ex. Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
july 6-25t

Atlanta Trunk Factory!
Is now making finest line of
TRUNKS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

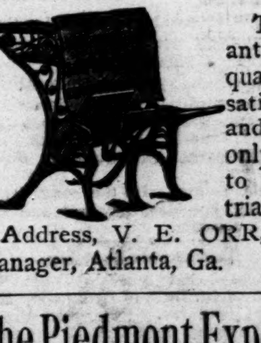


Merchants, now is the time to supply yourselves with sample Cases, Valises and Club-Bags. Special attention given to repairing.
LIEBERMAN & KUFMANN
92 Whitehall.

THE SCHOOL AND CHURCH
SUPPLY COMPANY



Is a new combination of factories, publishers and importers to supply the southern trade direct from Atlanta at factory prices. They furnish any school, college, church, bank, court or opera house lecture room, etc., with all styles of prices of furniture and suitable merchandise.



They guarantee prices, quality and satisfaction, and ask for only a chance to bid, or a trial order.

Address, V. E. ORR, General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.
july6-d1m

The Piedmont Exposition
OF 1890, AT ATLANTA, GA.,
—COMMENCING—
OCTOBER 15th,
—AND CLOSING—
November 1st.

The Piedmont Exposition company is now prepared to receive applications of all kind of privileges to be sold, with the exception of gaming privileges, which are excluded, under any and all circumstances.

Applications must be made in writing, clearly stating the object in question, and directed to
CHARLES ARNOLD,
Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES R. WYLIE,
President and General Manager.
may 15 thus sun tf

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.

Two
Ways of
Stating
a
FACT.

In the next thirty days we must close out our stock of Spring and Summer clothing.

Cost Will Not Be Considered

Commencing July 1st we will offer our immense stock of Men's and Boys' suits, extra Pants, Flannel, Negligee and Madras Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery and Neckwear at 33 per cent less than regular price.

We do not keep shoddy or job lot goods, but we offer good clothing at a sacrifice.

Look and be Convinced.

JAS. A. ANDERSON AND CO.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.
Choice Real Estate Investments
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR ENTENSIVE LIST.

$1,000 per front foot will buy one of the most valuable pieces of gilt edge central property in the city. It is within a block of the union depot. The lot is 50x120 feet to a 10-foot alley, and on it is a substantially built 3-story brick building with basement, 50x100 feet. It is well rented, and is the best investment in central property now on the market.

$1,200 to $1,500 per acre for the best suburban lot on Peachtree street, and the nearest in of any property on the market beyond Wilson avenue. It is part of the beautiful Dimmock-Reynolds property just this side of the Belt railroad and immediately in front of the English property. The lots are from two to four acres each, and only a few are left. Some have been sold to the very best people in the city, who will improve their lots and thus greatly enhance the values of the others. Terms very liberal, and the price is low.

$125 to $175 each for very desirable lots on Curran and Hampton streets, near Emmett street, and just east of Marietta street, at Boyd & Baxter's furniture factory. Very easy terms.

$2,500 for large and beautiful lot, 85x185 feet, very near Peachtree and this side of North avenue. On it is a comfortable 6-room house that rents for $20 a month. Buy quick while it is so cheap.

111-acre farm twentty miles from Atlanta and three and one-fourth miles from the desot at Fairburn; 60 to 70 acres cleared. Balance well wooded. 10 to 12 acres bottom land. Fine springs and large creek; good orchard; splendid neighborhood; improvements inferior. For exchange for Atlanta property, vacant or improved, the difference to be adjusted either way.

$2,600 payable only $500 cash, and balance at the rate of $500 a year with 8 per cent interest, will buy one of the neatest cottages in West End. Only 200 feet from Gordon street and the car line. House is new and has 5 large rooms and kitchen. Extra wide hall, front and rear veranda. Lot level and beautiful, and is 58x275 feet. No better location in West End, and the terms are most liberal. Come quick and get it for it will not stay on the market long at this price.

$300 each for 9 very fine lots near Marietta road and Van Winkle's. They are 50x150 and 50x200 feet each, and are high and level and covered with beautiful grove. Splendid neighborhood. Easy terms.

$8,750 is the price of one of the choicest homes on the north side. It is between the two Peachtrees, elevated location, and in a neighborhood as good as the best. The house is two stories, with eight rooms, two bath-rooms, and halls and verandas. It is modern in all its apartments, and is beautifully finished throughout. Stable and servant's house on the lot, which is 75x200 feet to rear alley. We can arrange liberal terms, and the place is sure to suit one seeking a north-side home of its value. Will take pleasure in showing the property at any time.

$6,000 for beautiful Peachtree lot, 60x220 feet; high and level. Easy terms.

$1,000 an acre for beautifully shaded tract of 26 acres, fronting over 800 feet on the Johnson road and the electric car line. The tract is high and lies well, and is completely covered with heavy oak grove. All the adjoining property is owned by some of our best citizens, Hon. Frank P. Rice, Colonel W. S. Thompson, Messrs. W. A. Moore, Joseph Kingsberry and others. Will sell it as a whole, or will subdivide a few choice lots to suit purchasers. Easy terms. Within 20 minutes ride of the center of the city.

$1,750 buys the choice of South Boulevard. It is a corner lot, 100x190 feet to a 20-foot alley, just the right height above the street, and completely covered with a heavy oak grove. Nice homes already built on each side and in front of it, thus assuring pleasant surroundings. From it you can see the riding and driving in the park, and enjoy all the advantages of that beautiful place. The dummy line is very convenient, yet far enough away not to be objectionable. Liberal terms can be arranged.

$3,750 for the gem of Edgewood. It is a corner lot, 150x700 feet, and contains about 2¾ acres; part of the beautiful Binder property; lies level, and the entire front is in a large oak grove. Neighborhood unexceled. Very convenient to Edgewood depot, and within easy walking distance of the Edgewood avenue electric car line. Beautiful homes all around it. Can fix the terms to suit you.

$2,750 buys a very desirable, close in, residence lot on Powers street near Spring and the electric car line. It lies high and level, and is 60x120 feet. Powers street will be paved with belgian blocks this summer, at the present owner's expense; water and gas already there. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy. More depth can be arranged for if desired.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

OAK! OAK! OAK!

Oak Flooring,
Oak Ceiling,
Oak Wainscoting.
Oak Trint,
Oak Casings,
Oak Mantles.

Thoroughly seasoned; perfectly dry. Prices guaranteed to be the lowest on the market. Everything will be all O. K.

MAY MANTLE COMPANY
141 WEST MITCHELL STREET,
Atlanta, Ga.

YOUR WATCH! Does It Run Right?

Freeman & Crankshaw

top 1st col 8p

PILES Cured by your own hands. Itching, blind bleeding and protruding relieved at once, and a permanent cure guaranteed, by using DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILE CURE, 50c; Druggists or mail. Manufactured by Mexican Pile Cure Company, Fitten building, Atlanta, Ga. Other remedies relieve; ours cures without pain.

march 19—dtf

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Mr. B. W. Ballard, a practical Optican has charge of our Optical department.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMING YOUR EYES, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS.

1st col 8p. 93 Whitehall street.

A. L. DELKIN. CHAS. H. GIRARDEAU

DELKIN & GIRARDEAU, Real Estate and Renting Agents,

4 East Alabama St., (Rear James's Bank).

$7,000 will buy three choice vacant lots on Whitehall, near in, 40x140 each; rear alley; lies beautiful; sure to enhance.

$6,750—8 room house, Edgewood; two acres, corner lot; near electric line; all necessary outbuildings; fruits, shades and flowers. We have inside figures on this.

$4,500—10 vacant lots near Technological school. This is a special bargain.

$4,500—24 vacant lots, Simpson street. Get up your syndicate and buy this.

$1,850—Shaded Jackson street lot; finished street; on electric line. Inside figures this week.

$650 cash will buy five vacant lots near Technological school.

$3,250—5 room cottage; large corner lot; Hilliard street; electric line in front; house new.

$1,550—Choice Forest avenue lot, 50x150 to an alley. This is a bargain.

$1,250—Highland aveuue, corner lot.

New 5 room house, Mangum street, close in, a bargain at $2,500.

$2,700—6 room cottage, Elliis street, near Electric line. House new.

$1,800—5 room cottage, Nelson.

$1,500—Property on Ellis paying 17 per cent.

$850 will buy two 2 room houses, Park street, paying 12 per cent.

$500—2 room house, Little st., near Fraser.

$900—West Mitchell st., 4 room house, 12 per cent

11 acres, West Atlanta, $250 per acre. Buy this before it gets higher.

We have vacant and improved property in all parts of the city. If you wish to buy call on us.

DELKIN & GIRARDEAU,
4 E. Alabama street.

june29—d1m un m&b or top 2d or 3dc 8p

Bladder Troubles ARE CURED BY USING **Stuart's Gin AND Buchu**

Dry Skin,
Failure of Strength,
Frequent Desire to Urinate,
Involuntary Discharge of Water,
Dark, Heavy, Muddy or Turbid Urine,
Cold Extremities and a Clammy Sweat,
Tenderness over the Region of the Bladder,
Gnawing Sensation Around the Abdomen,
Painful, Scalding Sensation in Passing Water.

Pallid face with gradual loss of strength are all symptoms of bladder trouble and should be promptly treated with

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

I recommend Stuart's Gin and Buchu as a Bladder and Kidney remedy. Having tried it, I know its value.

C. M. HUDSON, Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all druggists. nrm

Sand. Sand. Sand.

We make the sand business a specialty, and can supply you promptly in small lots, delivered in any part of the city, and also by carload on cars.

Stone. Stone. Stone.

Estimates given on any kind of stone-work on application.

We also do grading, and take all kinds of railroad contracts.

LIDDELL & JOHNSON

Telephone 287. 12 Loyd St., Atlanta, Ga.

may 31 d6m 8p

MARIETTA ST!

We offer you this week at $11,000 a corner lot on Marietta st., 100 feet front, running through to the W. & A. R. R. No better location in the city for factory requiring railroad facilities.

We can also offer 150 feet on Mitchell st. at a very close figure.

Manufacturers desiring to locate in or near Atlanta will find it to their interest to examine our list.

W. A. WEBSTER & CO.

17½ Peachtree Street.

May 18-d 3m.

FULTON COUNTY S. S.

THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING HELD YESTERDAY.

Interesting Discussions by the Various Members of the Association and Other Business Transacted.

The Fulton county Sunday schools were never in a more flourishing condition than at present.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Fulton County Sunday School association met at the Church of the Redeemer for the second quarterly meeting of the year.

After the opening song, "Coronation," prayer was offered by Rev. T. P. Cleveland, and the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A discussion of the best methods of opening a Sunday school, in the absence of Mr. A. P. Stewart, on account of sickness, was opened by Mrs. Thomas Moore.

Messrs. J. C. Kimball. E. M. Roberts, E. M. Evans and J. Frank Beck followed, with interesting talks on the subject, which were very enjoyable to all.

Following this came a discussion as to the best methods of closing a Sunday school, led by Mr. F. B. Shepard, who read the following admirable paper:

THE BEST TIME FOR CLOSING A SUNDAY SCHOOL'

It has been said that "a teacher's chief work is not in imparting knowledge, but in aiding a scholar to obtain knowledge." This thought suggests that the work of the superintendent in conducting the closing exercises of the school is not to show how comprehensive a knowledge he possesses of the lesson of the day, but to bring out from the scholars what knowledge they may have gained from the lesson study. In order to do this successfully he, like the successful teacher, must have a general knowledge of child character. These are, of course, certain general characteristics which are common with all young people. Their knowledge is limited; minds are more or less active; both body and mind are restless and need frequent change; they are quick to receive impressions, but these are apt to be transient and need repeating; they are curious and struck with novelties; they are lively and like liveliness in those who lead them; they like pictures, both visible and invisible, especially in early childhood. Professor Grosser, in his book on "The Young Teacher," presents some general propositions which apply so well to the equipment of the superintendent, that I venture to give two or three of them: He says; "The greatest teachers have usually been great questioners," and cites in evidence the greatest of heathen teachers, Socrates, who was so addicted to this method that Socratic has become synonymous with interrogative; and one yet greater than he, while he answered what Socrates could only ask, was a questioner of wonderous power and depth, and adds that the common fault of mothers is that we tell too much and question too little. He further suggests that there are four uses of questions.

1. They are needed to ascertain what impression the subject, as first presented, has made upon the scholar. These he terms preliminary questions.

2. There are questions which enter largely into what may be called the body of the lesson, and which, by skillful guiding, lead the scholar to find out one point after another, so instructing themselves and fixing truth on their own minds in the surest possible way. These are termed instructive questions.

3. Come the examination questions, to ascertain how much the scholar has learned, and

4. A class of questions which continually occur in the teachings of Christ and His apostles, and which require no verbal answer, but are designed to stimulate reflection, or to quicken the conscience, for example: "If I have told you of earthly things and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things." "If the righteous scarcely be saved, when shall the ungodly and sinner appear." These latter are termed applicatory questions, and when wisely used will often leave lasting impressions upon the scholars.

Thus armed with this general knowledge of the situation, the superintendent is prepared to make the closing moments of the school instructive, entertaining and profitable. But shall the superintendent always conduct these exercises, i. e., be the questioner? No! One of the most interesting and spirited exercises of this character that I ever attended was conducted by the classes. Some scholar in each class was delegated to ask one or more questions to be answered by some one outside of their class. Of course, the class asking the questions was prepared to answer the same; thus was created increasing interest and a natural healthy rivalry. A pleasant change will be found in the superintendent appointing some scholar to give a brief review of the lesson in his or her own simple language, to be criticized or enlarged upon by the school. Still another form, which has been worked quite successfully, is for the scholars to prepare on slips of paper questions upon the central thought of the lesson, or applicatory questions, suggestive and helpful; which are read by the superintendent, and answered or considered by the school. Now, a word relative to the general exercises. For my part I do not approve of a fixed formula for opening and closing the Sunday school. It may be argued that a regular diet raises the best chickens, but I am not that kind of a believer. There is no place where variety is more needed and better appreciated than in the Sunday school. Let the superintendent endeavor to have something new—some glad surprise for his school each Sabbath. To accomplish this he has at his command the great variety of talent in his school. There is the musical—let him bring out in duets, solos and quartettes such as perhaps have never sung in public—then there are always those who can give a short instructive recitation. If he has a poet or poetess, utilize such talent; and so, in a great variety of ways, he can benefit individuals, instruct and entertain the school; may help to make the hour attractive to such as may not enter so fully into the spirit of the religious teachings of the day, and this can be directed so that all may be in keeping with the day and the hour.

To direct this work successfully the superintendent must know his scholars, he must be prompt, enthusiastic, witty and wise. Just such a man as you will find in nearly every Sunday school in our fair city.

The reading of this paper was followed by talks on the same line by Dr Cleveland, Mr. Oliver, Rev. A. F. Ellington, Mr. John M. Green, Mr. W. S. Bell, Dr. Carter and others.

The officers and executive committee were empowered to appoit a statistical secretary for the balance of the present year.

Secretary J. C. Kimball gave notice that at the next quarterly meeting he would move to make this office permanent.

Mr. Thomas Moore gave an interesting account of the meeting of the international executive committee at Pittsburg, and was followed by Mr. John M. Green, president of the State Sunday School association, on the same subject.

The meeting closed with the song, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and prayer by Rev. Mr. Newton.

A Remarkable Showing,

It is estimated that Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., is used in not less than eight hundred thousand families. In many localities it has entirely taken the place of quinine, having all the good qualities of this drug and none of its evil tendencies. Its use has a most beneficial effect on the circulatory system and mucous membrane. It instills life into these important portions, and prevents congestion. It reduces inordinate temperature and allays all feverish symptoms. It is a true anti-periodic, and will prevent or cure chills and fever with invariable certainty. In malarial districts, where colds, fevers, influenza, etc., are common, it is almost a sacred duty to take Smith's Tonic Syrup occasionally, as by this means the good health of the family is preserved.

The World's Fair Line to Chicago.

The connections of the Monon route via Nashville and Chattanooga opens up a short cut to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville and the entire blue grass region. Finest equipment of Pullman vestibule buffet sleeper and chair cars. Inquire of your ticket agent.

mch 1tf

The Ferro-Manganese Water.

"For disordered menstruation, anæmia and sterility, it may properly be termed a specific."—From Dr. W. P. Mason's Report on this Famous Water of Excelsior Springs, Mo. wed fri sun3m

NAMING THE ELEPHANT.

The Votes are Pouring in from all Sides and the Names are Many.

The ballots are flying thick and fast.

The children and the grown folks are voting and one thing is certain, there will be no lack of names to dub the elephant when the time comes.

Here are the votes polled yesterday:

Dear Mr. Editor: We little girls living on Washington street take a great interest in the coming of the elephant, and we think "Rainbow" would be a very pretty name, and here is 50c for ten votes for "Rainbow."

NELLIE KETCHUM,
NETTIE CALHOUN.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 8.—"Elephant Fund" Editor—Dear Sir: Enclosed find $1.80 for thirty-one votes in favor of naming the elephant "Julia," four votes for "Jumbo," one for "Sydnie," and one for "Alice." EUGENE P. THOMAS.

Following are the names of those who vote for "Julia":

Eugene Berkele two votes, Alice Lyle two votes, M. D. Francis two votes, Bertha Daniell one vote, Berma Daniell one vote, Daisy Caldwell two votes, Laura Caldwell two votes, Ruth Carr two votes, John M. Killian two votes, G. B. Lindsay one vote, Mrs. A. L. Dunn two votes, Edward Richardson one vote, Josie Liebman one vote. Cohen Loeb one vote, Ollie B. Johnson one vote, Kate B. Massey two votes, Mrs. T. D. Love two votes, O. I. Culberson two votes, D. C. Lyle two votes.

Votes for "Jumbo" as follows: Ed Thompson two votes, Earle Ackerman one vote, Edwin Jones one vote.

For "Sydnie" and "Alice" respectively: Essie Regenstein one vote, Minnie Regenstein one vote—a total of 37 votes at 5 cents, $1.85. E. P. F.

ATLANTA, July 8, 1890.

Editor Elephant Fund: We enclose 30 cents which our friends have sent us for "Sunbeam."

MARY A. RAYSOR,
LUCY C. RAYSOR.

Another vote is sent in as follows:

Name of elephant should be CONSTITUTION.

SAM DREYFUS.

Enclose one vote.

Another envelope brings 5 votes for "Sunbeam," from Frank Keeling, and one vote for Sis Tompy; no name given.

Where Are the Millions?

Inquiries are made by the relatives of Nicholas Gonnot, born at Ozolles, arrondissement of Charolles, Saone et Loire, France, the 25th of September, 1785, and said to have departed this life in Georgia about thirty years ago, leaving a large fortune. Those who have known Gonnot or of his large fortune, will confer a great favor upon his anxious relatives and heirs by communicating what they know about them, especially about the latter, to

L. DE GIVE,
Belgian Consul, Atlanta, Ga.

The Athens Home School.—Athens is the training school for nearly all of Atlanta's young ladies, and the home school gets its full share of them. A large number of young ladies have just returned from that school to their homes in Atlanta, bringing away, as Atlanta girls usually do, some of the highest honors. Among those who stood especially high in their classes were Miss Gussie Rankin and Miss Minnie Fontaine, and several others.

The home school is of long established reputation, and under the direction of Madame Sosnowski and Miss Callie Sosnowski, it has been unusually successful in the past few years.

"Why, now I cannot get enough to eat,' says one lady who formerly had no appetite but took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Keep Cool, and Save Money

by buying your hammocks at Thornton's, 28 Whitehall. tf

Like a Circuit of Electric Wires.

The human sensorium resembles a circuit of electric wires, the various sets of nerves forming links in the circle of continuity. When digestion grows weak the epigastric nerve suffers, and the whole system is affected. Reinforce it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the nervous organism grows tranquil and reposeful. Fever and ague, constipation, kidney troubles and liver complaints retreat before this remedy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ladies' Fine Stationery

at Thornton's. tf

Excelsior Steam Laundry.

The Excelsior Steam Laundry have leased the large three-story building at 47 Decatur street, and have what might be said to be the best equipped laundry establishment in the south. They are prepared to do the very best work. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Greatest care taken with goods. Give them a trial. ap 25 d1y

Business Men

will find a nice assortment of blank books and office stationery at Thornton's. tf

Ed. L. Grant,

Sign Painter, 53 Peachtree, 'phone 604. Signs and banners made and shipped anywhere. Glass, board and wall advertising signs. ap14-d1y

Buy The West End Home on Powers Street Lot

Advertised in our column today. Bargains, both of them. Samuel W. Goode & Co.

Picture Frames

made to order at Thornton's, 28 Whitehall street. tf

Bowden Lithia Water cures Diarrhœa.

In Exchange for Improved City Property.

A gentleman owning 240 acres of good hammock land in the county of Sumter, in the state of Florida, between the Withlacoochee river and Lake Panasoffkee, with a landing upon the Withlacoochee river, would exchange the same for improved city property situated in Atlanta or any thrifty near-by town. About 75 acres of the 240 acres are set in the finest varieties of oranges and lemons, and about one-third of the 75 acres comes into bearing this year.

The section of country situated between the Withlacoochee river and Lake Panasoffkee is admittedly the very finest in the state of Florida for the cultivation of oranges and lemons.

Fine help to care for the grove is already in charge of the property, and arrangements can be made to transfer this help to the party who may purchase.

The gentleman who owns the property is compelled, by reason of large business engagements which claim his attention elsewhere, to place this valuable property on the market. This presents a first-class opportunity to any persons threatened with pulmonary disease to fully recuperate their health. There are parties now living in the immediate community who are living witnesses of the health-giving properties of this climate for all lung diseases, one a reverend gentleman from near Atlanta. Correspondence solicited. Address "North Carolina," care Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 6-24—d&w-1m

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale for a non-resident, two gilt edge Decatur street lots; one near Pratt street, 120x145. Would pay well built up in stores. One near Bell street, 65x90. A cheap lot.

A 4 room house with lot 60x150, on East Hunter street, near Martin street.

A corner lot in first ward with 8 houses, renting for $65 per month.

A beautiful corner lot on Jackson street, near the Nelson house, for $3,000.

3 beautiful lots, 50x150 each, on Smith street, near Whitehall; choice for $1,500.

2 acres on C. R. R., this side of Perdues; cheap at $1,600. Delightful place for a suburban home.

I HAVE FOR RENT

A few choice central retail stores, among them a large corner on Marietta street, right at the street car center.

Residences of all sizes and in every ward, furnished or unfurnished.

Come and consult me if you wish to buy, sell or rent.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball house, Wall st.

8p

Wonders

Are wrought by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor in restoring gray hair to its original color, promoting a new growth, preventing the hair from falling, keeping it soft, silky, and abundant, and the scalp cool, healthy, and free from dandruff or humors. The universal testimony is that this preparation has no equal as a dressing, and is, therefore, indispensable to every well-furnished toilet.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor my head is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair to use Ayer's Hair Vigor as a dressing."—Mrs. Lydia O. Moody, East Pittston, Me.

"Some time ago my wife's hair began to come out quite freely.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

not only prevented my wife from becoming bald, but it also caused an entirely new growth of hair. I am ready to certify to this statement before a justice of the peace."—H. Hulsebus, Lewisburgh, Iowa.

"Some years ago, after a severe attack of brain fever, my hair all came out. I used such preparations for restoring it as my physicians ordered, but failed to produce a growth of hair. I then tried, successively, several articles recommended by druggists, and all alike fell short of accomplishing the desired result. The last remedy I applied was Ayer's Hair Vigor, which brought a growth of hair in a few weeks. I think I used eight bottles in two years; more than was necessary as a restorative, but I liked it as a dressing, and have continued to use it for that purpose. I believe Ayer's Hair Vigor possesses virtues far above those of any similar preparation now on the market."—Vincent Jones, Richmond, Ind.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON

J. C. HENDRIX & CO., REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS!

100x200, Boulevard	$ 7,500
80x200, Boulevard	4,800
60x200, Boulevard	3,600
60x148, Jackson	3,000
50x200, Jackson	2,250
100x250, Washington st	3,750
150x145, Washington st	4,500
50x160, Formwalt	1,400
50x127, West Pine	1,500
97x200, East Baker	4,500
100x210, Peachtree	6,000
10 acres on Peachtree and Calhoun	4,500
300x200, W. and A. R. R., cheapest tract in the city.	
30x90, store property, Peters st	2,750
25x90, Marietta st	2,500
50x175, S. Pryor st	900
60x195, Beuna Vista ave	1,000
46x150, Fortress avenue	650
50x160, Cooper, corner	950
50x160, Smith st	1,500
50x145, Glenn and Formwalt st	1,800
97x200, West Peachtree	7,500
50x150, West Peachtree	5,000
50x190, Capitol avenue	2,500
50x160, Capitol avenue, corner	6,000
50x112, Capitol avenue, near capitol	4,500
47x190, Highland avenue	2,000
50x200, Courtland avenue	2,500
50x100, Walton avenue	3,750
Pretty home for sale on south side	1,500
Lovely home, north side	9,000
A finished home, West Baker	6,580

Small house and lots for sale cheap. Call to see.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

June 20—d 1m 8p

George Ware. John S. Owens.

WARE & OWENS, Real Estate Agents.

"We are the people." Listen and you think so too. 56 lots on and near Highland ave in the city limits that is "just as pretty as a picture and as sweet as a dream," which we can sell you at the remarkably small figure of $12,000, which is less than $214 per lot, on easy payments. You have been looking for something good, now here it is.

Store property, new and well located, now renting for $60 per month, which is seventeen and a half per cent on the investment. Where can you beat this?

$1,300 will give you an income of $20 per month in renting property, or twenty per cent on investment.

$1,000 buys property renting for $20 per month, or twenty-four per cent on investment.

$2,500 for 200x214 on Morris st, runs through to another st. Will make 8 lots 50x107. You can't find a better bargain for the money.

$2,000 for 100 feet front on Central railroad, near E. T. Depot. Street on side. Very cheap for this class of property.

$2,750, No. 69 Martin, cor Rawson st, 80x114, with 8 room house. Closets, large verandas, fine water, etc.

$600, 3 r cottage, painted and plastered, with verandas. Lot 30 feet wide. On installments,

$4,500, No. 103 Wheat st, 8 r house, two story, water, gas, etc. Big lot; alley and stable in rear.

70x175, Boulevard, 55 front foot; east front.

Go look at 209 East Fair st, 6 r house, servants house, stable, alley on side, 50x200, and come make us an offer.

$300 per front foot, 52½x175, Whitehall st.

$1,200, Fort, cor Roseberry, 40x125.

$2,500, 5 r cottage, cor North ave and Cherry.

$2,500, Boulevard, 50x187, to alley.

$1,850, Pryor st, 50x150. Choice lot.

$1,250, Formwalt st, 50x160.

$2,000, Washington st, 50x200.

$5,000, West Peachtree st, 50x187.

$6,000, West Baker st, 8 r cottage,

$3,000, Georgia ave, 6 r house; corner lot.

WARE & OWENS.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
20 PEACHTREE STREET.

Real estate in Atlanta and suburbs will go much higher than now held at. If you want a home or an investment do not hesitate about it. There are very few, if any, buyers who have failed to make money in the past and now is the time for buying. 'Tis hot and some people are lazy, but the early bird catches the worm. We offer and hope you will not hesitate to inspect the property and make us a bid. If you are in doubt as to the location, call at our office and we will take you out.

$2,000—Davis street, lot 50x150 to 20 foot alley.

$1,750—Lot 55x255, Angier avenue, near Boulevard.

$1,500—Linden avenue, 43x125 to 10 foot alley.

$900—Lot 100x200, Marietta road; good place.

$1,000—4 r-h, lot 49x96, Linden avenue, near Fort.

$1,550—4 r-h, lot 42x94 on Inman avenue.

$6,000 will buy a large piece of unimproved property on Boulevard; surrounded by three streets.

$2,750 will buy 3 5-room houses on Moore street.

$3,000—5 r-house, 48x130, East Pine street; terms easy.

$7,500—150 acres, 60 in wood, heavy timbered; r-house, well watered, fine springs, etc; a bargain.

$5,000—100 acres land near Atlanta.

$15,500—A splendid improved corner lot on Capitol avenue; owner will sell some one a bargain.

$6,000—22 acres near Hapeville, 3,000 feet railroad front.

$18,000—For 3,000 acres of choice land near Palmetto. Now is your chance if you want to put your money into land, with a sure margin of at least 100 per cent in less than no time.

We are in the renting business, and expect to stay in it, and we will serve you faithfully and politely, both to our tenants and landlords, and make prompt returns.

Several of our friends have money to loan which they wish us to place for them. Call and see us Don't forget.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN.
20 Peachtree Street.

REMOVAL SALE. A CHANCE FOR CLOTHING BUYERS! REMOVAL SALE.

Our Entire Stock at Cost!

We carry no old goods into our New Building.

OUR PRICES WILL MOVE THEM

REMOVAL SALE. HIRSCH BROS., 37 Whitehall Street. REMOVAL SALE.

GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'NY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools, WROUGHT IRON PIPE, Fitting and Brass Goods.

Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All sizes in Stock.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SOUTHERN BELTING CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Pure Oak-Tanned Leather Belting,

RAW HIDE AND INDIAN TANNED LACE LEATHER,

Agents for the Boston Belting Company, the Original Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Goods.

A Fine Assortment of High Grade Lawn Hose. Give Us a Trial.

Office and Factory: 40-48 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

SCIPLE SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY
FIRE CLAY STOVE THIMBLES
DRAIN PIPE
STOVE FLUES
SEWER PIPE
PLASTER PARIS
MARBLE DUST
CHIMNEY TOPS
COAL
LIME

OFFICE, NO. 8 LOYD; YARDS, CORNER FAIR STREET AND C.R.R.

Unprecedented Reductions

---IN---

CLOTHING

A lot of Suits that were $16.50, $18 and $20, now 1$3.90.

A lot of Suits that were $13.50 and $15, now $11.90.

A lot of Suits that were $11.50, $12.50 and $13, now $9.90.

A lot of Suits that were $9, $9.50 and $10, now $7.90.

The above are all new, fresh goods, and some of our latest productions.

One-Third Off On Boys' Suits

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 5th, we allow one-third off on all Children's Suits.

Kilts, 2 to 6 years, Pants Suits 4 to 14 years. Our goods are all marked in PLAIN figures; you can make your own calculations.

EISEMAN BROS.,

One-Price Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL S

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED MONDAY, JULY 7, 1890.

Hons. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and M. H. Blandford and T. J. Simmons, Associate Justices—Reported by Peeples and Stevens, Reporters of the Court.

Central Railroad Co. v. Denson. Negligence. Railroads. Before Judge Harris. City court of Macon.

Blandford, J.—Although one injured by the negligence of a railroad company might by the use of ordinary care have avoided the consequences of that negligence, yet if it were so gross as to amount to wanton and willful negligence, such want of ordinary care to avoid the consequences of it would be no bar to a recovery for the injury. Such a case is presented where it clearly appears that the injured one, who was very deaf, though able to hear to some extent, walked on the railroad track in daylight; a train came from behind him, and the company's servants could have seen him for 400 yards before reaching him, but gave no warning by blowing the whistle or ringing the bell or otherwise, and made no effort to check speed until within a few feet of him, when the whistle was blown twice, and he was struck by the train about the same time. Code, §§2972, 4995; 2 Rorer R. R., 1122; Shear & Red. Neg., §§48-482; 1 Dil. C. C. R., 579; 30 N. W. Rep., 337; 2 Thomp. Neg., 1160; Cooley Torts, 674; Beach Con. Negl., 29; 62 Ind., 301.

Judgment affirmed. Simmons, J., dissenting.

R. F. Lyon, for plaintiff in error.

M. G. Bayne and Dessau & Bartlett, contra.

Liverpool & London and Globe insurance Co., v. Morris. Verdict. Insurance. Fraud. Before Judge Smith. Muscogee superior court.

Blandford, J.—To an action on a policy of insurance the company having pleaded that it was issued upon the condition stated in the application therefor, made by the plaintiff, that he would keep his books, inventories and accounts in an iron safe or remove them from the insured house at night, but that he failed to do so, and in consequence of his neglect his books (showing a record of his business, including all purchases and sales), as well as a copy of his last inventory, were destroyed by fire which occurred in the night, and that the policy was thus rendered void; and the plaintiff's replication being that this condition was not embraced in his application for the policy but was inserted therein by fraud of the company, without his consent, and without his knowledge until after the fire occurred; and the issue thus formed being the main one and having been made prominent to the jury by a fair charge, and the evidence sustaining their verdict, and the judge having refused to grant a new trial, his judgment does not appear to be erroneous.

Judgment affirmed.

Peabody, Brannon & Hatcher, for plaintiff in error.

L. F. Garrard, contra.

Dotterer, trustee, et al. v. Bowe et al. Garnishment. Counties. Public policy. Debtor and creditor. Assignment. Before Judge Adams. Chatham superior court.

Blandford, J.—Without express authority by statue, a county is not subject to garnishment. To imply such authority is contrary to public policy. Code, §§3536, 506, 507; 80 Ga. 490; 71 Ga. 587; 5 Cal. 290; 12 Conn. 404; 7 Mass. 259; 4 Minn. 184; 8 Cal. 52; 8 Md. 95; 3 Penn. St. 368; 54 Ind. 501, s. c. 23 Am. Rep. 661; 9 Allen, 570; Freem. Ex. §133; Drake At. §336; 31 Ark. 387; 18 Ill. 29; 18 Am. Dec. 203.

(a) Perhaps a creditor of a county not an officer of it, whose claim is not on account of fees or salary due such officer, might be compelled by his own creditor to assign to him such claim, the assignee being authorized to collect the debt in the manner provided by the code. §§506, 507. 22 Minn. 452.

Judgment affirmed. Simmons, J., dissenting.

Chisholm & Erwin and W. R. Leaken, for plaintiffs.

J. R. Saussy, for defendants.

Paterson v. Central Railroad Co. Negligence. Railroads. Before Judge Roney. Burke superior court.

Blandford, J.—The plaintiff's declaration showing that the injury complained of was caused by his own negligence, and not by that of the defendant, a demurrer thereto was rightfully sustained.

Judgment affirmed.

Twiggs & Verdery and P. P. Johnston, for plaintiff.

Lawton & Cunningham and J. J. Jones & Son, for defendant.

Woolley v. Adams. Verdict. New trial. Before Judge Neel. City court of Cartersville.

Blandford, J.—The verdict was authorized by the evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

J. B. Conyers and J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

Baker & Heyward, contra.

Mercer v. Baldwin et al. Claim. Practice. Damages. Before Judge Guerry. Randolph superior court.

Blandford, J.—Where a claim interposed to a levy on an engine and other property was withdrawn after joining of issue, and the execution proceeded against the property under levy and was also levied on a boiler connected with the engine, and a claim was interposed by one who was surety on the claim and forthcoming bonds of the former claimant, he could of his own motion withdraw his claim not only as to the boiler but as to the rest of the property, although he had testified on the trial of the former claim case that he bought the property under levy from the then claimant before her claim was filed, on condition that if she gained the case he was to pay her for it but not otherwise. Code, §§3740, 3741. The testimony submitted, if true, would have authorized the assessment of damages under the latter section; and the remedy provided thereby is ample to protect the rights of the plaintiff in execution.

Judgment reversed.

Hoyl & Parks, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Worrill, by J. H. Worrill, contra.

Bowdoin, Administrator, et al. v. Roberts, Sheriff, for use. Bonds. Claims. Administrators. Before J. B. Convers, judge pro hac vice.

Blandford, J.—Where pending a case made by the interposition of a claim to a levy on cotton, the claimant died, and her administrator not having been made a party the claim was dismissed and the execution ordered to proceed, and suit was afterwards brought upon the forthcoming bond given by the claimant, there having been no advertisement of sale of the cotton, no breach of the bond was proved, the only evidence to show the same being that of the claimant's administrator, who testified that he knew nothing of the cotton or what had become of it. Had the property been duly advertised and not forthcoming at the time and place of sale, or had it been affirmatively shown that the same was disposed of in the life time of the claimant, the breach would have been established.

Judgment reversed.

Stewart & Daniel and J. W. Akin, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

A. S. Johnson, contra.

Fletcher v. State. Arson. Criminal law. Alibi. Charge of court. Before Judge Fort. Sumter superior court.

Blandford, J.—In a very close case on the facts, where the testimony adduced by the accused of arson tended to show that at the time of the alleged burning he was three-fourths of a mile distant, asleep, he having been indicted as one of the principal offenders, the issue of alibi should have been given in charge to the jury, though the attention of the judge was not called thereto; and this theory not having been presented, the ends of justice require a new trial.

Judgment reversed.

Johnson vs. Osborn & Wolcott. Trover. Contracts. Mortgages. Before Judge Boynton. Pike superior court.

Blandford, J.—An instrument of writing of even date with a promissory note to which it was attached, duly recorded, "for the better securing the payment of the above promissory note," selling and conveying to the payees thereof certain described property, providing that the title to the same should remain in the payees until the note was paid in full, and should the maker well and truly pay said note according to the tenor and effect of the foregoing, this conveyance to be void, else of full force, and authorizing the payees to sell said property at public or private sale. Held, that whether the instrument be a mortgage or not, it conveyed such an interest to the payees as would authorize them to recover in trover from one to whom the property had been delivered by the maker. 57 Ga. 236; 60 Ga. 434.

Judgment affirmed.

E. F. Dupree, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Stewart & Daniel, by brief, contra.

L. J. Blalock and C. W. Bass, for plaintiff in error.

Clifford Anderson, atttorney general, and C. B. Hudson, solicitor general, by Harrison & Peeples, for the state.

Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad Co. v. Holmes et ux., for use. Actions. Title. Parties. Damages. Estoppel. Trespass. Evidence. Before Judge Roberts. Laurens superior court.

Blandford, J.—Where one bought land with money belonging to his wife and took the deed to himself, the formal legal title was in him, while the equitable title was in her, and a trust in her favor resulted; but an action of trespass to the land brought jointly in the name of the husband and the wife would seem not to be basis for recovery, there being no joint title.

(a) A director of a railroad company who participated in the location of the road (by which location the damages complained of are alleged to have accrued), and afterwards purchased the land, would not be entitled to recover such damages.

(b) It appearing that the husband conveyed by deed to the railroad company a right of way over the land, without disclosing the interest of his wife, if under such conveyance the company had the right to locate its road and establish wharves and buildings at the place where it did so, neither the vendor in the deed nor the director who holds under him and his wife can complain that this was done by the company for the benefit of any other transportation company. And a contract between the railroad company and other companies relative to freight and wharf arrangements was irrelevant as evidence.

(c) Testimony as to what would be the value of wharves which could have been erected on the land by the usee of the plaintiffs, and the value of a bridge at that point per day, week or year, had one been built by him, was not admissible on the trial of an action of trespass against the railroad company for locating its road on the land, cutting down timber and establishing buildings and wharves; the question being, if this were a trespass, what was the condition of the land at the time the same was committed, and how much it was injured thereby.

Judgment reversed.

A. F. Daley, Felder & Corker and Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiff in error.

J. E. Hightower, J. M. Stubbs and Harrison & Peeples, contra.

Hightower v. Jones et el. Roads and bridges. Before Judge Roberts. Laurens superior court.

Simmons, J.—The action of the ordinary in proceeding to change and lay out the road petitioned for, being in every particular in accordance with the requirements of the code, and the demurrers and pleas filed showing no legal grounds to prevent the laying out of the road as described in the report of the road commissioners, the judgment of the ordinary was properly sustained on certiorari. If the plaintiff in error will be damaged by the appropriation or injury of his property in laying out and constructing the road, he has his remedy. Code, §§637, 646.

Judgment affirmed.

J. M. Stubbs, J. E. Hightower and Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

Pate & Jordan, T. L. Griner, R. A. Stanley, Felder & Corker and A. F. Daley, contra.

Scott v. Stewart. Wild land. Comptroller-general. Before Judge Roberts, Wilcox superior court.

Mixon et al. v. Hale et al. Before Judge Fort. Dooly superior court.

Simmons, J.—Though a majority of this court as now constituted do not think the decision in 64 Ga. 117, is sound, but believe the comptroller-general did have, and now has under the code, power to transfer tax fi. fas. issued by him against wild lands, upon payment to him of the amount due thereon, yet that decision will not be reversed.

Judgment affirmed.

C. P. Crawford and Martin & Smith, for plaintiffs in error.

J. L. Bankston, A. C. Pate, B. P. Hollis and E. A. Hawkins, contra.

Sconyers v. State. Assault with intent to rape. Criminal law. Evidence. Before Judge Hines. Emanuel superior court.

Simmons, J.—There being evidence to sustain the verdict, the discretion of the judge in refusing to grant a new trial will not be controlled.

(a) Newly discovered testimony for the purpose of impeaching a witness, and which could have been procured before the trial by the exercise of proper diligence, is not cause for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

F. H. Saffold and Williams & Brannen, for plaintiff in error.

O. H. Rogers, solicitor general, by T. H. Potter, for the State.

Cochran v. Jones. Promissory notes. Pleadings. Consideration. Warranty. Recoupment. Verdict. Evidence. Fraud. Charge of court. Damages. Sales. Practice. Before Judge Neel. City court of Cartersville.

Simmons, J.—1. To a suit on promissory notes given for the price of a thrashing machine, the defendant having pleaded that he was induced to sign them by false and fraudulent representations of plaintiff that the machine was good and reasonably suited for thrashing wheat, when in fact it was worthless and unsuited for such purpose, which fact was known to plaintiff when he made the representations, and that the defects in it were latent, known to plaintiff when he made the representations, but which could not be seen by defendant or detected by the use of ordinary diligence; also warranty express and implied; and recoupment for damages sustained in repairing and attempting to operate the machine; the evidence being conflicting, and the judge being satisfied with the verdict, there was no abuse of discretion in denying a new trial.

2. Whether or not the representations testified to have been made by the plaintiff amounted to an express warranty, yet where the evidence tended to show that there might have been an implied warranty, testimony as to the items of expense incurred by defendant in repairing and trying to run the machine, and that it was worthless, was admissible.

3. It being for the jury to decide, under conflicting evidence as to the truth of the pleas, whether the sale of the machine and the signing of the notes were procured by fraud, and whether there was a latent defect known to the plaintiff and not discoverable by the defendant, it was proper to give in charge sections 2654, 3173-5, of the code.

4. Under such pleas and evidence, it was not erroneous to charge that if the plaintiff, in selling the machine, made the representations alleged, and they were relied upon by the defendant in buying it and giving his notes, and if it was not such a one as represented but was defective in a particular unknown to defendant, not open to his inspection and not ascertainable by the exercise of ordinary prudence and caution, and such defect rendered it wholly worthless, then there would be a total failure of consideration and the plaintiff could not recover. Code, §§2957, 3174; 36 Ga. 648; 44 Ga. 237.

5. Nor was it error to charge that if the machine was not wholly worthless, but was of some value, the plaintiff would be entitled to recover that value, unless the defendant was entitled to recoup damages against him on account of expenses incurred in repairing the machine and trying to operate it; and if he incurred such damages, using all ordinary and reasonable care and skill in trying to operate the machine and not continuing his efforts and expense longer than a man of ordinary care and prudence would have done, and could not operate it, he would be entitled to recoup against the plaintiff the damages sustained on account of such expenses; but if before incurring such expenses he found out, or as a reasonable and prudent man ought to have found out, that it was impracticable to operate the machine, he could not charge the plaintiff with such expenses. Code, §2912; 44 Ga. 241.

6. It appearing that the seller knew the purpose for which the buyer intended to use the machine, that it was not in running order at the time of the sale on account of certain defects which the seller pointed out, stating that these could be repaired by the expenditure of twenty or twenty-five dollars, and that these repairs were made; and there being no proof that the seller expressly refused to warrant, and the nature of the transaction not showing that there could have been no implied warranty, it was not error under the code, §2651 (which differs from the common law rule), to charge on the subject of implied warranty.

7. After charging that if there was an implied warranty and there were hidden defects in the machine, it was the duty of the defendant to have them repaired by some person competent to do it, and the measure of damages against the plaintiff would be the cost of putting the machine in such condition as he represented it to be, it was not error to add that if such repairs would have cost more than the amount of plaintiff's debt, the defendant was not under obligation to have them made.

8. It is the duty of the court to make the brief of evidence correct before ordering it filed as a part of the record.

Judgment affirmed.

J. B. Conyers and J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiff.

Baker & Heyward, for defendant.

Hornsby v. Butts. Promissory notes. Pleadings. Consideration. Practice. Before Judge Bower. Worth superior court.

Simmons, J.—A plea of total failure of consideration to an action on a promissory note, given for the county right to make and sell a patented cotton planter, is not sustained where it is not shown that the right is entirely worthless, and where the defendant, though testifying that it was worth nothing to him, does not show that it was of no value to any one or of no market value, but on the contrary testifies that the planter is a good one, and where he made no offer to surrender to the seller the right to make the planter. 76 Ga. 629, distinguished.

(a) In the absence of any evidence as to how much less the right was worth on account of the failure of the plaintiff to furnish a complete model and to make arrangements for obtaining material for making the planter, no deduction could be made on account of partial failure of consideration; and it was not error to direct a verdict for the plaintiff.

Judgment affirmed.

J. W. Walters, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope, contra.

Larey v. Baker, and vice versa. Claim. Homestead. Practice. Evidence. Before Judge Attaway. City court of Cartersville.

Simmons, J.—1. Where a portion of the land set apart as a homestead was leased by the head of the family with the stipulation that if the lessee failed to work it, such lessee should pay a certain forfeiture, such forfeiture was part of the profits of the homestead estate. Code, §2026.

2. After joining issue upon a claim and introducing evidence thereon, it is too late to move to strike the claim for "legal insufficiency," and because it does not meet the requirements of the statute providing for its interposition. Moreover, the ground of objection to the sufficiency of the claim should be more specific.

(a) If the court was right in refusing to dismiss the claim, he was right also in refusing to award a judgment at that stage of the case.

(b) The original homestead papers, not the record of them from the clerk's office, were proper evidence. But the party on whose objection the original papers were rejected, can take no advantage of the error in admitting the record of them. 60 Ga. 114.

(c) The application for homestead need not be approved by the ordinary; the law requires him to endorse his approval upon the schedule and plat. Code, §2009.

(d) Questions not made in the court below or which if made, are not determinable from the record, are not for adjudication by the supreme court.

Judgment reversed; cross bill of exceptions affirmed.

A. S. Johnson and Akin & Harris, by brief, for claimant.

Baker & Heyward, contra.

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BIDS FOR ERECTING THE NEW METHODIST church at Dawson, Ga., are invited. Building is to be of brick, 68x80 feet, with metal or slate roof. Plans and specifications on exhibition in the office of Hoyt & Parks, at Dawson, with whom contractors may communicate.

july 6-d3t-sun tues thu

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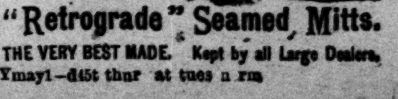

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUperior Court of said County.—The petition of W. A. Hemphill, H. M. Cottingham, T. G. Rawlings, C. T. Swift and J. M. Brosius, all of said county and state, respectfully shows that they desire for themselves, their associates and successors to be incorporated under the name of the "PARK AVENUE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.," for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time and by that name, to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, contract and be contracted with, and to have and exercise such other corporate powers as are granted by the laws of this state.

The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain to the stockholders and the business they propose to carry on is buying, selling and exchanging real estate. The amount of capital to be employed is $200,000, $100,000 of which has been actually paid in, with the privilege of increasing the same to $500,000. Their place of doing business will be in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia.

Petitioners pray that they be made a body corporate with all the rights, powers and privileges of corporations in this state and especially with the right to own, hold, sell, buy, lease, or rent real estate, to give and accept mortgages and other liens on the same and to improve the same in such manner as may seem best.

Wherefore petitioners pray for an order incorporating them and their associates and successors under the name aforesaid for the purposes herein stated.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

T. P. WESTMORELAND,
Petitioners' Attorney.

Filed in office, June 18, 1890.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

Georgia, Fulton County.—The above is a true copy of the original petition for charter of the "Park Avenue Land Improvement Company," as appears of record in this office.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court.

june19—d5t thur

PROPOSALS FOR GRAVEL ROAD AT PORT Hudson, La. Quartermaster's office, U. S. A., room 46 Gate City bank, Atlanta, Ga., July 8, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., central time, Saturday, August 9, 1890, when they will be opened in presence or bidders, for construction of gravel road to the Port Hudson, La., national cemetery. Blank forms and specifications will be furnished on application to this office. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be marked, Proposals for Road at Port Hudson, La., and addressed to Major J. W. SCULLY, Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

july9-10-11 12-aug8-9

NOTICE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF an order granted by his honor, W. L. Calhoun, ordinary of said county, June the 28th, 1890, I will remove my court from its present location, No. 51½ Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga., to No. 28½ Decatur st., known as the W. D. Smith building. Said removal to take place August the 1st, 1890.

S. H. LANDRUM, J. P.,
1234th District, G. M., Fulton County, Ga.

july 2-d30t

GEORGE WADDELL VS. ROSA WADDELL.—No. 120 Fall term 1890.—Libel for divorce. Fulton superior court.—Defendant is hereby commanded to be and appear at the next term of Fulton superior court, which convenes on first Monday in September, 1890, to answer this case. Witness Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, judge, this May 24th, 1890.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk S. C. Fulton County, Ga.

W. T. MOYERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

may 29 ju 5 19 july 10

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Lv Atlanta.	1 20 pm	10 05 pm	4 50 pm	7 30 am
Ar Newnan	2 53 pm	11 30 pm	6 27 pm	9 01 am
Ar Lagrnge	4 01 pm	12 33 am	7 41 pm	10 13 am
Ar West Pt	4 34 pm	1 00 am	8 15 pm	10 45 am
Ar Opelika.	5 14 pm	1 40 am	....	11 35 am
Ar Columbs	....	4 15 am	....	3 25 pm
Ar Montgry	7 25 pm	3 45 am	....	....
Ar Pensacla	1 25 am	9 15 am	....	....
Ar Mobile..	2 10 am	8 10 am	....	....
Ar N Orlens	7 00 am	2 15 pm	....	....
Ar HostnTx	2 20 am	9 00 am	....	....
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT				
Lv Mont'y..	7 55 pm	7 50 am	....	....
Ar Selma...	9 35 pm	9 30 am	....	....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily.	No. 57 daily except Sunday.	No. 55 Daily
Lv N Orlens	8 15 pm	3 05 pm	....	....
Lv Mobile..	1 05 am	7 37 pm	....	....
Lv Pensacla	10 10 pm	11 45 am	....	....
Ar Montgry	7 30 am	12 52 am	....	....
Leave	....	....	....	....
Lv Selma...	5 40 am	4 35 pm	....	....
Lv Montgry	7 45 am	1 15 am	....	....
Lv Columbus	....	....	....	....
Lv Opelika.	10 00 am	3 17 am	....	1 15 pm
Lv WPoint.	10 45 am	3 59 am	7 00 a m	2 05 pm
Lv Lagrnge	11 13 am	4 25 am	7 30 a m	2 36 pm
Lv Newnan	12 08 pm	5 24 am	8 35 a m	3 46 pm
Ar Atlanta.	1 30 pm	6 50 am	10 25 a m	5 25 pm

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CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
JOHN A. GEE. District Pass. Agent.

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Commencing 25th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	8 25 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 05 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	11 05 a m
Ar. Gainesvile	8 15 p m	Lv. Wash'ton	11 10 a m
Ar. Athens	5 15 p m	Lv. Athens	8 40 a m
Ar. Washington	2 30 p m	Ar. Gainesville.	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 35 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta	3 25 p m	Lv. Clarkston	4 10 p m
Ar. Decatur	3 40 p m	Lv. Decatur	4 25 p m
Ar. Clarkston	4 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	4 50 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	8 00 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camak	12 30 a m

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Leave Union Point	*10 10 a m	*5 40 p m
Arrive Siloam	10 35 a m	6 05 p m
Arrive White Plains	11 10 a m	6 40 p m
Leave White Plains	* 8 00 a m	*3 30 p m
Leave Siloam	8 35 a m	4 05 p m
Arrive Union Point	9 00 a m	4 30 p m

*Daily except Sunday.

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Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.

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Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.

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J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt
JOE. W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta

GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF R. R COLUMBUS, Ga., Sunday, June 22, 1890.—On and after this date the following schedule will be operated:

SOUTH BOUND, DAILY.

	No. 50.	No. 52
Leave Atlanta via C. R. R.	7 00 am	2 15 pm
Leave Griffin via C. R. R.	8 30 am	4 00 pm
Leave Atlanta via E. T. V & G. R. R.	5 45 am	....
Leave McDonough via G. M. & G. R. R.	7 40 am	....
Arrive Griffin via G. M. & G. R. R.	8 20 am	....
Leave Griffin	8 35 am	4 15 pm
Arrive Warm Springs	9 57 am	5 33 pm
Arrive Columbus	11 30 am	7 08 pm

NORTH BOUND, DAILY.

	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Columbus	1 00 pm	5 10 pm
Arrive Warm Springs	2 32 pm	6 55 pm
Arrive Griffin	3 50 pm	8 17 pm
Leave Griffin Central R. R.	4 00 pm	8 32 pm
Arrive Atlanta Central R. R.	5 40 pm	10 10 pm
Leave Griffin G. M. & G. R. R.	....	8 35 pm
Arrive McDonough G. M. & G. R. R.	....	9 15 pm
Arrive Atlanta E. T. V. & G. R. R.	....	10 25 pm

Through coach between Columbus and Atlanta via Griffin on trains Nos. 51 and 52.

CLIFTON JONES, G. P. A.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 3, from Savannah ... 7 00 am	*No. 2, to Savannah ... 6 55 am
*No. 15, from Griffin ... 7 45 am	*No. 14, to Macon ... 11 30 am
*No. 11, from Macon ... 11 00 am	*No. 12, to Macon ... 2 15 pm
No. 1, from Savannah ... 5 40 pm	*No, 16, to Griffin ... 5 55 pm
No. 13, from Macon ... 10 10 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah ... 7 20 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Chat'ga*.. 6 32am	To Chattanooga* 7 50am
From Marietta.. 8 35am	To Marietta ... 11 45am
From Rome ... 11 05am	To Chattanooga* 1 35pm
From Chat'ga*.. 1 45pm	To Rome ... 3 45pm
From Marietta.. 2 58pm	To Marietta ... 4 35pm
From Chat'ga*.. 6 40pm	To Chattanooga* 6 18pm
From Chat'ga*.. 10 55pm	To Chattanooga* 11 15pm
From Marietta‡. 10 30am	To Marietta‡ ... 4 00pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Mont'm'y* 6 50am	To Opelika ... 7 30 am
From West Pt... 10 25am	To Selma* ... 1 20pm
From Selma* ... 1 30pm	To West Point.. 4 50pm
From Opelika... 5 25pm	To Montgomery. 10 05pm

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 10 35 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points ... 11 00 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cin'nati .. 12 30 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis ... 11 00 am
*No. 11, from Cincinnati Nashville and Knoxville ... 5 15 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 5 30 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon... 8 10 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 7 00 p m
No. 15 from Meridian, Selma, Anniston and Rome ... 6 25 p m	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Meridian ... 6 30 a m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From August.*. 6 30am	To Augusta* ... 8 00am
From Covin't'n.. 7 55am	To Decatur ... 8 55am
From Decatur.. 10 15am	To Clarkston ... 12 10pm
From Augusta*. 1 00pm	To Augusta* ... 2 45pm
From Clarkston. 2 20pm	To Clarkston ... 3 25pm
From Clarkston. 4 50pm	To Covington... 6 20pm
From Augusta*. 5 45pm	To Augusta* ... 11 15pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Lula ... 7 50am	To Washington*. 7 10am
From Wash'ton*11 00am	To Lula ... 4 30pm
From Wash'ton* 9 40pm	To Washington*. 6 00pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Gre'n'ille*. 6 05am	To Lithia Sp,g's* 9 00am
From Tal'poosa*. 8 30am	To Birm'gham*. 1 13pm
From Birm'm*.. 2 00pm	To Tallapoosa*.. 6 15pm
From Lithia Springs* ... 5 45 pm	To Greenville*.. 10 45pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Fort Valley *10 20 am and 6 15 pm	To Fort Valley *3 00 pm and 8 00 am

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

(ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.)

Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York.

Time Table in Effect September 29th, 1889.	Fast Mail. No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (city time)..	7 10 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Spartanburg	2 52 p m	1 39 a m
" Charlotte..	5 30 p m	4 25 a m
" Salisbury	7 05 p m	6 02 a m
" Greensboro	8 40 p m	7 45 a m
" Danville	10 20 p m	9 32 a m
" Lynchburg	12 55 a m	12 25 p m
" Charlottesville	3 00 a m	2 40 p m
" Washington	7 00 a m	7 10 p m
" Baltimore	8 25 a m	8 50 p m
" Philadelphia	10 47 a m	11 20 p m
" New York	1 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	9 00 p m	3 30 p m
Leave Danville	10 50 p m	9 56 a m
Arrive Richmond	5 15 a m	3 45 p m
" Norfolk	12 05 n'n	....
Leave Spartanburg	....	3 40 p m
Arrive Hendersonville	....	6 07 p m
" Asheville	....	7 00 p m
" Hot Springs	....	8 40 p m
Leave Greensboro	11 00 p m	9 45 a m
Arrive Durham	6 10 a m	12 00 n'n
" Raleigh	7 45 a m	1 05 p m
" Goldsboro	12 50 p m	3 00 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 44 p m
Arrive Lula (city time)	7 12 p m

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S' No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)..	7 10 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Athens (city time)...	11 20 a m	9 25 p m

No. 40 arrives from Lula	7 50 am
No. 50 arrives from Washington	*11 00 am
No. 52 arrives from Washington	* 9 40 pm

No. 53 connects at Cornelia for Tallulah Falls daily.

No. 51 connects Wednesday and Saturday.

Pullman Sleeping-Car Service.

No. 50 has Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta.

No. 52, Pulman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans and Washington to Birmingham.

No. 51, Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Sleeper New Orleans to Washing, D. C., and Birmingham to Washington.

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office, and No. 13 Kimball house.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, Div. Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.
C. E. SERGEANT, Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC R'Y DIVISION.

The completion of this important thoroughfare to Greenville and Arkansas City on the Mississippi river, gives the southeastern states a direct and short line to the west, southwest and northwest.

All under one management from Washington, C., to the Mississippi river

May 25, 1890.

	No. 58 Daily.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	9 00am	1 13 pm	10 45 pm	6 15 pm
Lv Austell	9 53am	2 10 pm	11 35 pm	7 08 pm
Ar Lithia Sp'gs	9 59am	2 16 pm	11 41 pm	7 14 pm
Ar Tallapoosa...	....	3 59 pm	1 29 am	9 03 pm
Ar Birming'm..	....	8 30 pm	6 10 am	....
Ar Columbus	....	....	12 15 pm	....
Ar West Point..	....	....	1 32 pm	....
Ar Winona	....	....	4 46 pm	....
Ar Greenwood..	....	....	6 09 pm	....
Ar Greenville...	....	....	9 00 pm	....

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Lv Birmingham	11 55 pm	3 40pm
Ar Tuscaloosa	12 47 am	6 07pm
Ar Meridian	4 00 am	10 37pm
Ar New Orleans	11 30 am	7 00 am
Ar Jackson	9 10 am	....
Ar Vicksburg	11 25 am	....
Ar Shreveport	9 15 pm	....
Ar Dallas	6 50 am	....

K. C., M. & B. R. R.

Lv Birmingham	8 55 pm	7 00 am
Ar Tupelo	2 25 am	1 12 pm
Ar Aberdeen	3 20 am	3 10 pm
Ar Holly Spring	4 35 am	3 30 pm
Ar Memphis	6 15 am	5 00 pm
Ar Little Rock	1 25 pm	11 00 pm
Ar Springfield	11 15 pm	8 10 am
Ar Kansas City	7 05 am	5 00 pm

Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars between Washington, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala., without change on 52 and 53. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Memphis on 50 and 51. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS Birmingham to Memphis and Kansas City without change, connecting with 52 and 53. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Shreveport, without change by trains 50 and 51.

ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Trav. Agt.,
A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt.
—Atlanta, Ga.—

S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pas. Agent, Birmingham, Ala.
SOL HAAS, Traffic M'g'r, Richmond, Va.

I. Y. SAGE, General Supt, Birmingham, Ala.

CASEY & HEDGES MAN'F'G CO.

Manufacturers of

BOILERS,

Tanks,

Cupolas, Stacks,

Plate and Sheet Iron work of all kinds. Carry in stock ENGINES of all sizes, 150 tons of Steel Boiler Plate, 50,000 feet of Boiler Tubes, and employ more boiler-makers than all other shops south of the Ohio river combined. Office and Shops, Market street, Opposite Central Depot, Chattanooga, Tenn. 6-10-1m

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 9, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ⅛ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 3½s 27 to 30 years	102	—
New Georgia 3½s 35 to 40 years	103	—
New Georgia 4½s 30 year	117	119
Georgia 7s, gold	100	100½
Georgia 7s, 1896	115	—
S. C. Brown	102	—
Savannah 5s	105	107
Atlanta 8s 1902	124	—
Atlanta 8s, 1892	104	—
Atlanta 7s, 1904	118	—
Atlanta 7s, 1899	113	—
Atlanta 6s, long date	112	—
Atlanta 6s, short date	102	—
Atlanta 5s, long date	105½	107
Atlanta 4½s	100	105
Augusta 7s, long date	115	116½
Macon 6s	112	—
Columbus 5s	101	—
Rome graded	110	115
Waterworks 6s	106	108
Rome 5s	95	98
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta National	350	—
Atlanta Banking company	130	—
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	102½	—
Merchants' Bank	145	—
Bank of the State of Georgia	150	—
Gate City National	140	—
Capital City	115	—
Lowry Banking Company	130	—
Merch. & Mechanics B'k'g & L'n.	96	—
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co	125	—
Traders' Bank	100	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Georgia 6s, 1897	107½	—
Georgia 6s, 1910	115	—
Georgia 6s, 1922	116	—
Central 7s, 1893	105	—
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta	108	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st	120	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, income	100	—
Western of Alabama, 2d	101½	—
Atlanta and Florida		100
Georgia Pacific, 1st	112	113½
Georgia Pacific, 2d	78	80
Americus, Prest. & L'pkin 1st 7s	110	—
Marietta and North Georgia	105	—
Sav., Americus and Mont. 1st	98	100
Rome and Carrollton	101	—
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	200	202
Atlanta and Charlotte	88	90
Southwestern	128	130
Central	121	123
Central debenture	98	—
Augusta and Savannah	140	145
Atlanta and West Point	108	—
Atlanta and West Point debenture	100	—

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The holidays have passed, July disbursements are out of the way and the shifting of loans in consequence of disbursements must now be completed, but the demand for securities expected does not as yet make its appearance. Even in the bond department, where an investment demand is likely to be first felt, there is no more animation or strength than in the share list, and advocates of higher prices are disappointed, to say the least, and are casting around for an explanation for the failure of the little boom to materialize. The last one offered is that London has yet had no time to recover from the effects of the monetary disturbances in South America, and in fact that disturbances are not yet past, as alarming reports from that quarter indicate. When London recovers from these disturbances they say there will again spring up a demand for American securities, and the expected rise will then occur. The fact remains, however, that New York leads the market for American securities, and London and the rest of the world follows, and until there is less anxiety on the part of domestic speculators London is not likely to take hold, in a large way, of our stocks. The conference committee in congress has agreed upon a silver bill, but expected legislation on that subject no longer seems to have the power to move the market either up or down, and operators are now waiting for railroad troubles to be adjusted, and of late the impression has grown that some of the most influential magnates of the railroad world are lukewarm in their desire to fix matters, their ultimate object being a modification or repeal of the interstate law on the long and short haul clause. The market is left sensitive to small influences, but nothing seems to have the power to move it more than fractions. Today the strong tone of yesterday was reversed by the weakness of Chicago Gas, under the combined efforts of the proposed opposition and the rumored action to be taken by Chicago city authorities to nullify the charters of companies comprising the trust. The declines resulting had more the appearance of a well executed raid on the general list, however, than an effect of the weakness of Chicago Gas, and late in the day there was a considerable recovery of the early losses. The bears again came to the front in the last hour, however, with a scare about an advance in the rate of discount of the bank of England and a further export of gold from this port. The close was weak at about the lowest prices of the day. Sales of listed aggregated 158,000 shares, unlisted 8,000.

Exchange active and firm at 485¼@4.89.

Money easy at 3@5, closing offered 4½.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin $162,117,000; currency, $6,895,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 121½; 4½s 103.

State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	105½	N. Y. Central	108
do. Class B 5s	110	N'f'k Western pre.	60
Ga. 7s, mortgage	100¾	Northern Pacific	35¼
N. & C. 6s	126	do. preferred	81½
do. 4s	99	Pacific Mail	44
S. C. con. Brown	100	Reading	45¼
Tennessee 6s	106	Rich. & Alleghany	—
Tennessee 5s	102	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	22¼
Tenn. settlem't 3s	73½	Rock Island	90¼
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	71¾
Virginia consols	50	do. preferred	117¾
Chicago and N. W.	110⅛	Texas Pacific	20¼
do. preferred	143	Tenn. Coal & Iron	50
Del and Lack	146⅛	Union Pacific	63
Erie	25¼	N. J. Central	125½
East Tenn., new	9½	Missouri Pacific	73
Lake Shore	108⅞	Western Union	83¾
Louisville & Nash.	87¼	Cotton Oil trust	28½
Memphis & Char.	60	Brunswick	29
Mobile & Ohio	18¾	Mobile & Ohio 4s	63⅞
Nash. & Chat.	101¾	Silver certificates	106½
N. O. Pacific 1st	92⅞	‡Offered.	§Ex-rights.
*Bid.	†Ex-dividend.		

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 9, 1890.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
July	11.90@11.94	11.85@11.87
August	11.75@.....	11.69@11.70
September	10.84@.....	10.77@.....
October	10.57@.....	10.51@.....
November	10.45@.....	10.39@10.40
December	10.45@.....	10.39@10.40
January	10.50@.....	10.44@10.45
February	10.55@.....	10.49@10.50
March	10.57@.....	10.52@10.53

Closed barely steady; sales 55,700 bales.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Saturday	41	607	533	589	......	177119
Monday	329	216	968	533	111725	171809
Tuesday	438	206	1300	1358	111643	169665
Wednesday	541	649	2535	4171	109964	165105
Thursday	....	....	....	....	......	......
Friday	....	....	....	....	......	......
Totals	1345	1678	5356	6746	......	......

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	10.03	July	11.70
February	10.05	August	11.60
March	10.17	September	10.38
April		October	10.06
May		November	9.98
June		December	9.98

Closed steady; sales 16,500 bales.

Local—Nothing doing.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, July 9—[Special.] — Manchester spinners appeared in the Liverpool market taking 11,000 of the 12,000 bales sold there today and that market closes very steady at an advance of 2 points on the near positions, while the quotations for the new crops are barely sustained. Our market responded slightly to this better Liverpool, principally upon August which advanced to 11.77 on the covering of shorts. When the arrival of a new bale was reported in Galveston, however, prices commenced to recede and the market closed barely steady at about the lowest prices. Crop advices are so brilliant that a good bureau report is expected tomorrow, although we receive advices of exceedingly dry weather in southern Texas and West Point, Ga. Local showers have fallen in Texas and throughout the Atlantic states according to the weather report furnished by the government. Prospects continue good for the early movement of cotton from the Atlantic slope, but the sharp advance in New Orleans today is accepted as a warning to the August shorts, and they appear to be rapidly deserting their colors.

HUBBARD, PRICE & Co.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—12:15 p. m.—Cotton improved demand; middling uplands 6 7-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,000; American 1,700; uplands low middling clause July August delivery 6 28-64; August and September delivery 6 27-64; September and October delivery 5 63-64; October and November delivery 5 53-64; November and December delivery 5 50-64; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—1:00 p. m.—Sales of American 9,900 bales; uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 28-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 28-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6 27-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 62-64, 5 63-65; October and November delivery 5 53-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 51-64, 5 52-64; December and January delivery 5 50-64, 5 51-64; futures firm for near, quiet for distant months.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 28-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 28-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6 27-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 62-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 53-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 51-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 50-64, sellers; futures closed firm for near and easy for distant months.

NEW YORK, July 9—Cotton steady; sales 382 bales; middling uplands 12; Orleans 12 3-16; net receipts none; gross 15; stock 75,411.

GALVESTON, July 9—Cotton nominal; middling 11¼; net receipts 8 bales; gross 8; sales none; stock 152.

NORFOLK, July 9—Cotton nominal; middling 11¾; net receipts 7 bales; gross 7; stock 3,354; sales none.

BALTIMORE, July 9—Cotton nominal; middling 12⅛; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales —; tospinners —; stock 1,192.

BOSTON, July 9—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 12⅛; net receipts 8 bales; gross none; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, July 9—Cotton steady; middling 11½; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 422.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9—Cotton steady; middling 12¼; net receipts 8 bales; gross 48; sales none; stock 4,776.

SAVANNAH, July 9—Cotton nominal; middling 11⅜; receipts net 29 bales; gross 29; sales 8; stock 578.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9—Cotton quiet; middling 11 7-16; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; sales 50; stock 23,547; exports coastwise 175.

MOBILE, July 9—Cotton nominal; middling 11 5-16; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 409; exports coastwise 1.

MEMPHIS, July 9—Cotton nominal; middling 11½; net receipts 10 bales; shipments none; sales 6; to spinners —; stock 1,300.

AUGUSTA, July 9—Cotton nominal; middling 11½; net receipts 22 bales; shipments 57; sales 57; stock 854.

CHARLESTON, July 9—Cotton firm; middling 11⅜; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 122.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 9 — Wheat—There was only a light trade today and the market ruled steady within lower range of prices. There was nothing specially in outside news and the operators were rather inclined to await developments. The market opened ⅛@⅜c lower and ruled steady most of the session with fluctuations confined within ½@⅝c range, but closed ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday. December showed rather more strength.

Corn was traded in to a fair extent, price changes being frequent within ⅞c range, the feeling being a little unsettled, but prices on the whole range averaged higher. The early trading was at ¼@⅜c under the closing prices of yesterday. About the middle of the session on good buying said to be for New York account there was a bulge of ¾c. The early weakness was attributed some to the reports of rain and cooler weather in some sections of the corn belt.

Oats—There was a general evening up of trades. One large operator sold over 60,000 bushels for September also a liberal quantity for May. The offerings were readily taken by the shorts, who were anxious to cover and their purchases prevented the decline in prices. Price changes were confined to ¼c range.

Mess pork—Very little business was transacted. Prices rather favored the buyers.

Lard—Trading was only fairly active and prices declined 2½c early, but rallied 2½@5c and the market closed steady at outside figures.

Short ribs—A moderate business was transacted and prices ruled about 2½c lower, closing easy.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
July	88	88⅛	87¾
September	89⅞	90⅛	89⅞
CORN—			
July	35¾	36½	36½
September	36⅞	37¾	37⅝
OATS—			
July	28	28	28
September	27⅛	27¼	27⅛
PORK—			
July	12 15	12 15	12 15
September	11 60	11 60	11 60
LARD—			
July	5 75	5 80	5 77½
September	6 00	6 02½	6 00
SIDES—			
July	5 12½	5 12½	5 10
September	5 27½	5 27½	5 25

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 9, 1890.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, July 9—Flour, southern steady, and in fair demand; common to fair extra $2.45@3.00; good to choice $3.15@5.15. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 95⅛@95½ in elevator; options dull ⅛@¼c lower, closing steady; No. 2 red July 95¼; August 94¾; September 94¾. Corn, spot in good export demand, ¼@½c higher; No. 2 42¾@43¼ in elevator; options dull ¾@½c higher; July 43; August 43¾; September 44⅛. Oats, spot steady and fairly active; options quiet and irregular; July 34⅛; August 34; September 33; No. 2 spot 34⅛@35; mixed western 32½@36. Hops dull and easy; state new 16@21; old 8@12.

ATLANTA, July 9—Flour—First patent $6.50; second patent $5.75; extra fancy $5.25; fancy $5.00; family $4.50. Corn—Choice white 57c; No. 2 white 56c; mixed 55c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 95; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 59@60c; bolted 57c. Wheat bran—Large and small sacks 95c. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ℔ cwt. Steam feed $1.35 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.00.

BALTIMORE, July 9—Flour fairly active; Howard street and western superfine $2.00@2.50; extra $2.75@3.75; family $4.15@4.75; city mills Rio brands extra $4.67@4.90. Wheat, southern active and firm; Fultz 90@95; longberry 91; western easier; No. 2 winter red spot 93¼. Corn, southern firm and steady; white 48; yellow 45@47.

ST. LOUIS, July 9—Flour unchanged; choice $2.40@3.55; patents $4.65@4.80; fancy $3.60@3.75; family $2.40@2.55. Wheat irregular; No. 2 red cash 88; July 88⅛; August 87¼; September 88¼; December 91⅜. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed cash 35½; July 35⅛; August 35⅛@35½; September 36⅛@36½. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash 29½; August 28⅛; September 28⅛.

CHICAGO, July 9—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm unchanged; spring patents soft to hard $4.50@4.25; winter patents $4.50@4.75; straights $4.00@4.25; bakers $3.25@3.60. No. 2 spring wheat 87¼; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 87¾@88. No. 2 corn 36½. No. 2 oats 28.

CINCINNATI, July 9—Flour firm; family $3.10@3.25; fancy $4.10@4.20. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 85. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 38½. Oats higher; No 2 mixed 33½.

LOUISVILLE, July 9—Wheat active and firmer; No. 2 red 86; No. 2 longberry 88. Corn active; No. 2 white 39½; do. mixed 38. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed on track 30.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 9—Coffee — Arbuckle's and Levering's roasted 25½c for 100 ℔ cases. Green—Extra choice 23½c; choice 23; good 21½c; fair 20; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 7⅛c; off granulated 7c; powdered 7½c; cut loaf 7¾c; white extra C 6¾c; yellow extra C 6½c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c; race 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 17@18c. Mace $1.0c. Rice — Chice 6½c; good 5½@6c; common 4¼@5c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.60; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 12c; skim 9@10c. White fish — ½ bbls $3.25@3.50; pails 50c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars 75 ℔s $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars 60 ℔s, $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars 60 ℔s, $2.25@2.50. Candles—Peraffine 12½@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s 5 gross $3.75. Soda — Kegs, bulk, 5c; kegs, 1 ℔ packages, 5½c; cases, assorted, ℔s, 6@6½c; ½ ℔s 5½@6c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oyster 6c; shell and excelsior oyster 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 6. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.75@4.00; salmon $7.00@8.50; F. W. oysters $2.25@2.60; L. W. $1.50; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.00. Starch—Pearl 4¼c; lump 5c; nickel package $3.50; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder — Rifle kegs, $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot—Shot $1.50 ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, July 9 —Coffee, options closed steady; July 16.65@11.75; August 16.45@16.55; September 16.05@16.20; October 15.70; spot Rio steady; fair cargoes 20. Sugar, raw steady, fairly active; fair to good refining 4¾; centrifugal 96-test 5⅛; refined steady and in fair demand; C 4⅞@5; extra C 5 3-16@5 5-16; white do. 5⅝@5¾; yellow C 4⅞; off A 5 11-16@5⅞; mould A 6 5-16; standard A 6 3-16; confectioners A 6; cut loaf and crushed 6⅞; powdered 5 13-16; granulated 6¼; cubes 6⅛. Molasses, foreign quiet; 50-test 19; New Orleans quiet; open kettle common to fancy 31@45. Rice quiet and steady; domestic 5⅛@6⅞; Japan 5@6.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes common and prime 19@20½. Sugar quiet and firmer; Louisiana open kettle strictly prime to choice 5; prime 4¾@4⅞; good fair to fully fair 5@5⅛; good common to fair 4¾; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6¼; off do. 5 7-16@5⅝; choice white 5⅞; off white 5¾; choice yellow clarified 5⅜@5 7-16; prime do. 5 5-16@5⅜; off do. 5⅛; seconds 4½@5. Molasses nominal; Louisiana open kettle fermenting 18@30; centrifugals, fancy 31; choice 29; strictly prime 27@28; good prime 23@25; prime 22@23. Louisiana syrup 30. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good 4⅛@5⅝.

Provisions.

LOUISVILLE, July 9 — Provisions brisk. Bacon, clear ribs 6.00; clear sides 6.25 packed; bellies 6.75; shoulders 5.00. Bulk meats, cured short ribs 5.25; clear 5.50 in bulk; shoulders 5.00. Mess pork $13.25. New sugar-cured hams 10½@11. Lard, prime steam in tierces 6.37½; leaf 7.50.

ST. LOUIS, July 9—Provisions fair. Pork $11.25@$11.50. Lard, prime steam at 5.50. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 5.50; long clear 5.25; clear ribs 5.30; short clear 5.40. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.62½; long clear 5.80; clear ribs 5.85; short clear 5.90@5.95; hams 10@10¼.

NEW YORK, July 9—Pork firm and active; new mess $13.25@13.75; extra prime $10.00@10.50. Middles easy; short clear 5.70. Lard stronger; western steam spot 6.12½; city steam 5.70; options, August 6.17; September 6.27.

ATLANTA, July 9—Clear ribs sides, boxed 5¾c; ice-cured bellies 8¼. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½, according to brand and average; California 8; canvased shoulders 6¾@7; breakfast bacon 10½@12. Lard — Pure leaf 8@8⅛; leaf 7@7¼; refined 6.

CHICAGO, July 9—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.00. Lard 5.77½@5.80. Short ribs loose 5.15@5.20. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.20@5.25; short clear sides boxed 5.45@5.50.

CINCINNATI, July 9—Pork steady at $12.37½. Lard firm; current make 5.50. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 5.10@5.15. Bacon steady; short clear 6.12½@6.20.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 9 — Eggs 12½@13. Butter—Choice Tennessee 16@18; other grades 12½. Poultry—Hens 30@32c; young chickens, large 18@25. New Irish potatoes $2.00 ℔ bbl. Sweet potatoes $1.25@1.40 ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $4.00 ℔ bbl. Cabbage 3½c. Squashes 75c ℔ crate. Cucumbers 75@$1.00 ℔ crate. Beans, string, $1.00 ℔ crate. Beets 75c ℔ doz. bunches. Watermelons $20@30 ℔ 100. Cantaloupes $1.50 ℔ doz. Raspberries 20c ℔ quart. Florida grapes 15c ℔ ℔. Tomatoes $1.55@2.00 ℔ crate. Egg plant $1.75 ℔ doz.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, July 9—Turpentine steady at 38; rosin firm; strained $1.07½; good strained $1.12½; tar firm at $1.65; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.25; yellow dip $2.35; virgin $2.50.

NEW YORK, July 9—Rosin steady; common to good strained $1.45@1.50; turpenntine steady at 40@41½.

CHARLESTON, July 9 — Turpentine quiet at 38¼; rosin firm; good strained $1.40.

SAVANNAH, July 9—Turpentine quiet at 38¼; rosin firm at $1.35@1.45.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, July 9 —Apples — Choice —— ℔ bbl. Lemons $6.00@6.50. Oranges $3.75@4.00. Cocoanuts 4½c. Pineapples $2.50@3.00 ℔ doz. Bananas —Selected $2.00@2.50. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90. Currants 7½@8c. Leghorn citron 20@22c. Nuts—Almonds 17c; pecans 10@12c; Brazil 12c; filberts 12½c; walnuts 16c. Peanuts — Virginia fancy, hand picked, 10c; North Carolina fancy 9c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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70 and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office 17½ Peachtree st. ATLANTA, GA.

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
No. 55½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.

THOMAS WILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
2½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in the state and federal courts. nov24d1y

BENJAMIN H. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in state and United States courts. Office 34½ Peachtree, rooms 1 and 2. Office telephone 149—Residence 1232—three calls.

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THOMAS W. LATHAM,
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Gould Building, Decatur street. Telephone 100. Atlanta, Ga.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
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THE CUMBERLAND ISLAND HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PLACE, WITH ALL OF the improvements, is offered for sale. The beach is the finest in the world. The bathing unsurpassed. The artesian well furnishes the purest and best of water. The opportunity is now given to purchase this valuable property. The season this year is the best in its history. For particulars, address W. R. BUNKLEY,
july 2-30d St. Mary's, Ga.

PROPOSALS FOR GRAVEL ROAD AT Corinth, Miss., Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., Room 46 Gate City Bank, Atlanta, Ga., June 14th, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., central time, Monday, July 14th, 1890, when they will be opened in presence of bidders, for construction of gravel road to the Corinth, Miss., national cemetery. Blank forms and specifications will be furnished on application to this office. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Roads at Corinth," and addressed to Major J. W. Scully, Quartermaster U. S. Army.
June 14, 15, 16 and 17, July 9, 10.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. W. J. VAN DYKE, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

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Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities.

The Mutual Warehouse, Commission and Compress Company,

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With liberty of increasing to $20,000,000, is now being organized throughout the south for the purpose of securing money for

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and liberally than now; of diminishing the expenses of handling the crop, and which, at the same time will give every reasonable guarantee of good dividends to stockholders.

Capitalists abroad are ready to put

ABUNDANT MONEY INTO IT,

if planters will evince their co-operation by subscribing to the capital stock of the company.

Parties desiring to unite with us can obtain the prospectus setting forth the general plan of the company, and terms of subscription, by application to

W. F. ALEXANDER,
General Southern Manager,
jun20—dtf Augusta, Ga.

$250,000.

I am prepared to negotiate loans to this amount on improved farms and city property at very low rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your property apply at once to Thomas Willingham, Attorney at Law, Office 32 1-2 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. j9-d1y

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Transact a general banking business.
Discount commercial paper.
Make loans on approved collaterals.
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Careful attention given to collections.
Issue interest bearing certificates of deposits, payable on demand, as follows:
Four per cent if left sixty days; four and a half per cent if left ninety days; five per cent if left four months. No interest allowed on open accounts.
Individual liability, $400,000.
fin. col. tf.

GATE CITY NAT'L BANK

OF ATLANTA, GA.

—(UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY)—

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $306,000

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS.

Boxes to rent from $5 to $20 per annum, according to size.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS:

Issues Demand Certificates, Draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles.

Patronage solicited. oct 4—dtf

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Is run on a different plan to that of any bank in the state. Call and let us explain it. Interest paid on time certificates as follows: 4 per cent per annum if left 2 months. 4½ per cent per annum if left 3 months. 5 per cent if left 4 months or longer.
oct 14—d 1yr finan col

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126-131 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Adjoining Board of Trade.
may6-6m ex sunfin col

Receiver's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC OUTCRY TO THE highest bidder on July 10, 1890, at 12 M. (noon), all the assets of the Topaz Cinchona Cordial Company; said assets consisting of cordial, blood specific, pills and ointment, and material used in manufacturing same; also, office and laboratory furniture and fixtures, consisting of desks, chairs, safe, stoves, tanks, etc., including a full outfit for manufacturing the medicines; also the proprietary rights, formulas and trade mark; also, all notes and accounts. Sale will be conducted at laboratory on Marietta street and W. & A. R. R. Terms cash. If parties wishing to examine property will call at Topaz office, 38½ South Broad street, I will take pleasure in showing them around. By order the Superior Court.
fri sun tus thur D. C. JONES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONers of Roads and Revenues, July 2, 1890.—A petition having been filed in this office praying for the establishment of a public road beginning at the junction of West Third and McMillan st., and running in a northeasterly direction to Richardson's brickyard; thence north to Anderson st.; thence north to Piedmont st.; thence east along Piedmont st. to Center st.; thence north along Center st. to North st., and thence east along North st. to east or State st.; and the road commissioners, to whom the same was referred, having reported recommending the opening of the same, this is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned that said road will be finally granted on the first Wednesday in August next, if no good cause be shown to the contrary. JOHN T. COOPER,
july 3-4t thur Clerk Com. R. and R.

OFFICE OF FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONers of Roads and Revenues, July 2, 1890.—A petition having been filed in this office, praying for the opening of a public road from near Rock Spring church, on the Plaster's Bridge road, to the Peachtree road, near the residence of John N. Wood, passing through the lands of Mrs. Bearse, J. M. Liddell and G. W. Collier; and the Road Commissioners, to whom the same was referred, having reported recommending the same, this is, therefore, to notify all persons to file their objections, if any they have, by or before the first Wednesday in August next, else said road will then be finally granted if no cause to the contrary be shown. JOHN T. COOPER,
july3-d4t-thur Clerk Com. R. and R.

Georgia Bonds For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE AND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NEW State of Georgia three and one-half per cent Bonds. Correspondence solicited. Parties having estate or trust bonds to invest will do well to buy these bonds while they can. State bonds are the only bonds positively free from taxation. These bonds are a better investment than government bonds and they will be higher. HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, 13 E. Alabama street.
july 8-dtf-top col fin page

The Oconee White Sulphur Springs Hotel

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Open for the Season July 1st.

Unrivaled in its advantages as a Health Resort and in the Medicinal Qualities of the waters.

Extensive alterations and improvements have just been effected, thereby adding to the convenience and pleasure of the guests. The hotel and cottages have been fitted throughout with electric bells. Western Union telegraph office in the hotel.

This beautiful and romantic place is situated fifty-seven miles from Atlanta, on the Richmond and Danville system; is well known throughout the south, and is a favorite resort for the best class of southern society. It is cool and pleasant in the hottest wealther.

Special attention is paid to the table. An abundance of the best varieties of fresh vegetables is produced on the property.

Colonel Bouton, the well-known hotel manager, will have charge of the hotel, and will do everything possible for the entertainment of the guests.

On and after July 1st, the hotel hacks will meet all trains arriving at White Sulphur Station, on the Richmond and Danville railroad.

Horses and carriages kept at the springs for the convenience of guests.

Rates range from $40 to $60 per month, according to location of room. Satisfactory rates for shorter periods. Special rates for families and the season.

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May 13 y—

Grand LOttery of Juarez.

Under the Management of the Mexican International Banking Co., Concessionaries.

INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

Will take place in public at the CITY OF JUAREZ, (formerly Paso del Norte) Mexico

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23d, 1890.

under the personal supervision of **GEN. JOHN S. MOSBY** and *MR. CAMILO ARGUELLES*, the former a gentleman of such prominence in the United States that his presence alone is sufficient guarantee to the public that the drawings will be held with strict honesty and fairness to all, and the latter (the Supervisor of the Mexican Government) is of equal standing and integrity.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $60,000.

Only 60,000 Tickets! Only 60,000 Tickets

WHOLE TICKETS, $4; HALF TICKETS, $2; QUARTER TICKETS, $1:

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of $60.000	$60.000
1 Prize of 10,000	10,000
1 Prize of 5,000	5,000
3 Prizes of 1,000 each	3,000
10 Prizes of 200 each	2,000
50 Prizes of 100 each	5,000
00 Prizes of 50 each	5,000
50 Prizes of 30 each	7,500

Approximation Prizes.	
100 Prizes of $50 each	[illegible]
100 Prizes of 30 each	[illegible]
100 Prizes of 25 each	[illegible]
Terminal Prizes.	
599 Terminals to $60,000 Prize of $20 each	[illegible]
599 Terminals to $10,000 Prize of $10 each	[illegible]
1914 Prizes amounting to	[illegible]

We the undersigned hereby certify that the Banco Nacional of Mexico in Chihuahua has on deposit from the Mexican International Banking Company, the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all the prizes drawn in the **Grand Lottery of Juarez.**

We further certify that we will supervise all the arrangements, and in person manage and control all the drawings of this Lottery, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith towards all parties.

JOHN S. MOSBY, Commissioner.
CAMILO ARGUELLES,
Supervisor for the Government.

If any ticket drawing a prize is sent to the undersigned, its face value will be collected and remitted to the owner thereof free of charge.

EDGAR B. BRONSON,
President El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED.

For club rates, or any other information, write to the undersigned, stating your address clearly, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
City of Juarez, Mexico.

NOTICE—Send remittances for tickets by ordinary letter, containing Money Order, issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Bank Draft or Postal Note. Address all registered letters to

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
City of Juarez, Mexico, via El Paso, Texas.
april 29-sat tu thr H. JACKSON, Agent, Charleston, S.C.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD

SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Taking Effect July 6, 1890. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 11.
Lv Macon, Union depot	11 00 a m	7 00 p m	[illegible]
Ar Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R'y	1 39 p m	9 44 p m	[illegible]
Lv Cordele	1 59 p m	9 44 p m	[illegible]
Ar Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R.	3 26 p m	11 18 p m	[illegible]
Lv Tifton, " "	3 26 p m	11 18 p m	[illegible]
Ar Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R.	5 08 p m	1 01 a m	[illegible]
Ar Jasper, " "	6 17 p m	2 11 a m	
Ar Lake City junction F. C. & P. R. R.	7 23 p m	3 22 a m	
Ar Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot		6 35 a m	
Ar Hampton, Junction F. C. & P. R. R.	9 14 p m	6 01 a m	[illegible]
Ar Palatka, Union Depot	10 40 p m	8 00 a m	[illegible]
Ar St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R. R.		10 10 a m	

GOING NORTH.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 14.
Lv St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R. R.		7 50 p m	[illegible]
Lv Palatka Union Depot	5 50 a m	7 50 p m	[illegible]
Ar Hampton junction F. C. & P. R. R.	7 49 a m	9 14 p m	
Lv Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot	7 30 a m	7 50 p m	
Lv Lake City Junction F. C. & P. R. R.	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	[illegible]
Ar Jasper Junction, S. F. & W. R'y	11 05 a m	11 51 p m	[illegible]
Ar Valdosta Junction, S. F. & W. R'y	12 12 p m	1 01 a m	[illegible]
Ar Tifton, Junction B. & W. R. R.	1 53 p m	2 39 a m	[illegible]
Lv Tifton, " "	2 08 p m	2 39 a m	[illegible]
Ar Cordele Junction, S., A. and M. R'y	3 24 p m	4 01 a m	[illegible]
Lv Cordele " "	3 24 p m	4 01 a m	[illegible]
Ar Macon, Union depot	5 45 p m	6 30 a m	[illegible]

New and elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars on trains Nos. 3 and 4.

All trains arrive and depart from union depot, Macon, except No. 11 and 14, accommodation trains, which arrive and depart from Macon Junction.

A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Mgr., J. T. HOGE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
E. R. PATTERSON, Soliciting Agt., 6 Wall street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.